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EUROPEAN NEWS.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Speech of M. Thiers on the Mexican Expedition.

Mr. Bright on the Cobden-Delane Controversy.

Breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL CRUISERS.

Our files of foreign journals received Thursday night by the steamers *Edinburgh* and *China*, together with those by the *Olympus*, which left Liverpool Jan. 28 and arrived at this port yesterday, furnish us the following interesting intelligence in addition to that already published:

The "subscription" scheme for the purchase of the *Great Eastern* did not, it appears, answer public expectation. The subscriptions did not exceed 12,000. They are now being repaid, and the auction "without reserve," on the 27th proximo, must be the only hope of the shareholders.

It is said that M. Thiers is to leave for England after the debate in the French Corps Legislatif on the address. His object in visiting London is to consult the archives of the British Parliament.

A telegram from Queenstown says: "Several persons, one of them a professional recruiting agent, arrived by the New-York mail steamer on Saturday, and are now in Dublin, with the avowed object of paying the passage of 'emigrants' to New-York."

ENGLAND.

A SPEECH BY MR. BRIGHT.

THE COBDEN-DELANE CONTROVERSY—AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On Jan. 26, Hon. John Bright addressed his constituents at Birmingham—making the first speech that he has delivered since the famous Cobden-Delane controversy. Mr. Scholefield, M. P., of the same borough, preceded Mr. Bright, and said, in the course of his speech on America, that the present war was not a war for the emancipation of the slaves, and if it were, it was not the less on that account an immoral and unjustifiable war. [Cheers and hisses.] The preservation of the Union was the great idea which pervaded the minds of the Northerners, from the President downward. The President on one occasion declared: "My paramount object in this struggle was to save the Union. [Cheers.] Without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would do that. What I would do about colored men and slaves, I would do because I believe it helps to save the Union." [Cheers.] After such an expression of opinion he was surprised to hear people say that the object of the President was to put down Slavery. ["Hear, hear," and marks of disapprobation.] The proclamation emancipating the slaves was issued by the President solely as a war measure to crush the rebellion and restore the Union. He believed that it was impossible to restore the Union by war. [Cheers and uproar.] If this was a war for the emancipation of the slave, then he said most emphatically that it was an immoral war. If it was morally right in America to put down Slavery in that country, it was equally morally right for this country to make war upon Spain to put down Slavery in Cuba, upon Russia to put down serfdom, or upon the King of Dahomey to put down infanticide. [Cheers, hisses and great uproar.] He had never been an advocate for peace at any price, but he had always been opposed to any war that was not a defensive war. An aggressive war was to his mind a great crime, and would never meet with his sanction and assent. He was told that he was blamed not so much for the opinions he had expressed in 1863, but for having joined a Confederate association. He thought he should have been more open to condemnation if after expressing his views he had not had the courage to carry them out. He was told that in consequence of the course he had taken he would lose his seat. Deeply as he valued the honor they had conferred upon him, there was something he valued still more highly than a seat in Parliament, and that was the right to speak and act freely and independently within the scope of the powers with which they themselves had intrusted him. If for the course he had taken they deemed him no longer worthy of representing them, he should bow to their decision without a murmur. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Bright was introduced after Mr. Scholefield had closed, and was received with overwhelming applause. He said:

"I came here tonight intending to say no single word as to the question between North and South in the United States. *My opinion is that the unanimous judgment of the people of England, so far as that is ever shown on any public occasion, is in favor of the course which Her Majesty's Government have publicly declared it to be their intention to pursue.* [Great cheering.] I believe that my honorable friend is mistaken in the view which he takes of the meaning and of the result of what he called the recognition of the South. [Cheers.] I have seen it stated by authority, North as well as South, and by authority which I may term English, and by authority from France, that in the present condition of the quarrel, recognition by all the usages of nations must necessarily lead to something more [cheers;] and, therefore, although there were no question of Slavery, although it were simply a political revolt, and that there were no special moral question connected with it, I believe that, looking to the past usage of this country with regard to the rebellion of the Greeks against the Turks, and with regard to the revolt of the Colonies of South America against Spain, that *it can be demonstrated that those cases afford no support whatever to the argument that we are permitted to recognize the South, and that if such recognition did take place now it could only exasperate still more the terrible strife which exists on the North American continent, and would spread that strife over Europe itself.* [Cheers.] Now, I am myself of opinion, and have been from the first, that the people of America, so numerous, so powerful, so instructed, so capable in every way, would settle the difficulties of that continent without asking the old countries of Europe to take any share in them. I believe that in the providence of the Supreme, *the slaveholder, untaught and untouchable by fact or argument, or Christian precept, has been permitted to commit—I will not call it the crime, but the act of suicide upon himself.* [Cheers.] Whether President Lincoln will be in favor of abolition, whether the North are unanimous against Slavery, whatever may be said or thought with regard to the transactions on that continent, he must be deaf and blind, and worse than deaf and blind, who does not perceive that through the instrumentality of this strife, that most odious and most indescribable offence against man and against Heaven, *the slavery and bondage of four millions of our fellow-creatures, is coming to a certain and rapid end.* [Loud cheers.] Sir, I will say of this question that I look forward to the time when I shall stand on this platform with my honorable colleague, and when he will join with me—for he is honest enough and frank enough to do that—when he will join with me in rejoicing that there does not breathe a slave on the North-American continent, [loud cheers,] that the Union has been completely restored, and *not less will he rejoice that England did not in the remotest manner, by a word or a breath, or the raising of a finger, or the setting of a question, do one single thing to promote the atrocious object of the leaders of this accursed insurrection.* [Continued cheering.]

Mr. Bright then stated the facts in the Cobden-Delane controversy, and remarked:

I will undertake to say, if there be two men in England who have more constantly and more earnestly for twenty-five years preached the doctrine of absolute honesty, with regard to legislation, those two men are Mr. Cobden and myself; [cheers;] but when Mr. Cobden came forward to assail Mr. Delane with regard to this charge against me, he found a man in a mask endeavoring to stab me in the back, for he had not seen that the same man had been in the previous article also stabbing him, and he came forward and dragged his mask from him, and showed him with whatever lineaments he is distinguished to the gaze of the whole nation and the whole world. After denial and equivocation of every kind, this unmasked editor of this great journal was obliged to retire from the personal part of this controversy, and skulk back into the anonymous, [illegible] [Laughter and cheers.] [illegible] Mr. Cobden [illegible] to abolish by force of law anonymous writing in our newspapers; but Mr. Cobden laments, as I do, and as you all do, that the anonymous system inevitably is a shelter for a man who has no sense of honor. I recollect a description which will suit Mr. Delane admirably. It was published some time ago in the City of New-York, and describes a notorious politician there, who, if I am not mistaken, has been at the elbow of the New-York correspondent of the *Times* for the last twelve months, with what happy success to the forecast and honesty of that paper we all know. It was said of him that he was a just man and a righteous, and he walked uprightly before the world; but when he was not before the world his walk was "slantindicular." [Laughter and cheers.] Sir, the *Times* newspaper, notwithstanding all this, is a power in this country, [hear, hear,] and a power in Europe. No man laments more than I do that so much power should be associated with what I call a godless intellect and a practical atheism. No one laments more than I do that a paper that was once great in its independence has become now—what shall I say?—domesticated, for the editor of the *Times* is now domesticated in the houses of Cabinet Ministers and members of high families in London. He has learnt now in this day, when that paper might have been more useful than ever, to fetch and carry for Cambridge-house, [laughter and cheers,] and, Sir, for aught I know, looking to what is said in the clubs in London of the dispensation of patronage to men who have been writers in that journal, I am not sure, unless what I say now may make it difficult, that some day or other Mr. Walter, the proprietor or chief proprietor of that paper, may not find himself placed in the House of Peers as a compensation for the services offered to the present Prime Minister of England.

Then after reviewing the land question at considerable length, Mr. Bright referred as follows to this country:

"America, though 3,000 miles off, is not so far off but that people may go over there in about 12 days, and they may go there for a sum varying from £3 to £5. During the year that has just passed I think 150,000 or 160,000 persons have sailed from this country to New-York. [Bravo and cheers.] Every man who settles there is not blinded by the mystifications and falsehoods of the New-York correspondent of *The Times*. [Cheers.] He is there and can see what the working man gets, how he is considered, and what he is, and he writes over to his friends in this country, as has been the case for years in Ireland, and the result has been that Ireland has been drained, not of its surplus population, but of the population actually necessary to proper cultivation of the soil. [Loud cheers.] Now let me tell you a fact, and if you don't treasure it up in your minds, I hope one of those gentlemen, the landowners, who think I am very hostile to them, will just think it over, if he has time, as he eats his breakfast to-morrow or next day. [Laughter.] In America there are at this moment 140,000,000 acres of land, surveyed, mapped, set apart for those who are ready to settle upon them. In the year 1861—that was the first year after this war attained its present proportions—there were not less than 40,000 new farms, over 80 acres each, occupied in the Western States; but the Government of the United States, not content with that measure of progress, passed an act, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1863, which was called "The Homestead Act." I have a copy of the act here, and I have a copy also of the circular which was issued at the same time. What is that Homestead Act? It is this. It says that any man or woman of twenty-one years of age, or younger, if the man happened to have been for a fortnight or a month in the service of the United States, whether in the army or navy, may go into these territories, may choose what is called a "section," which is 160 acres of land, being one-fourth of a square mile, and on payment of a fee of $10, which is equal to £2, English, he may apply and have this land conveyed to him for no other payment for five years. It cannot be alienated. He is not allowed to sell it. It remains in his possession, and at the end of five years, he having done to it what the Government requires—that is, settled upon it—and began cultivation and so forth, then the law gives him what is called a patent, but which is, in fact, what we call a Parliamentary title, and is absolute freehold for ever. [Cheers.] Now, it could not take more than £15 for a man to go from Birmingham to the territory where this land is to be disposed of. If he had not got any money by which he could take up the 160 acres, and begin to cultivate it, if he would engage himself to a neighboring farmer he would get, I believe, now about 20s. per week wages, besides his board and lodgings, and if he *worked as a laborer for two or three years he would* be able to save a small sum sufficient for him to commence the cultivation of a portion of this farm, and *he would be settled down there as a farmer and as a* freeholder of his own. [Loud cheers.] Now, don't let me leave you with the idea that there is no rough and rugged career in this. But there is a good deal of that sort in this country now. [Cheers.] *When a man looks upon those children that make even in the poorest house sometimes a gleam of joy—when he thinks what those boys and girls must be in this country, never to rise one step higher than that which he occupies now as an agricultural laborer, and then looks abroad and sees them not laborers in the sense that we use the word here—not tenants even, but freeholders and land-owners and farmers of their own property. Then, I say, that the temptation held out to men here to emigrate, if we knew all the facts, would be irresistible to hundreds and thousands who have now no thought of moving to another country.* Even the agricultural laborer is not as he once was in some respects. There are some feeble efforts made to give him a little instruction. There are newspapers published at a price which was at one time deemed impossible. They find their way into the agricultural villages, and the laborers will gradually begin to open their eyes, and to see that a change of their position is not so impossible as they once thought it was. Now, what is it that the United States offer more? They offer social equality. They offer political equality. They offer to every child of every man into whose face I am now looking education from the very learning of his alphabet up to, if he has the capacity to travel so far, the highest knowledge of classics and mathematics which is offered to the best students in Colleges of this country; and all that without the payment of one single farthing except the general payment in which all the people participate in the school rate of the various States of the Union. *Well, now, I ask you if I am wrong in saying to the rich and to the great what I believe, if they knew their own interest, it would be worth their while to try to make this country a more desirable one for the poor to live in.* [Cheers.] If they disregard this great question, we, who are of the middle class, or not absolutely powerless class, shall have to decide between the claims of territorial magnates and the just rights of millions of our countrymen. [Cheers.] There are some men—I meet them now and then, and I wonder where they were born and why they came into the world—who regard these territorial magnates as idols before whom we are all to bow down in humble submission. I think travelers tell us that there is a tribe in Africa so given up to superstition that they fill their huts and hovels with so many idols that they do not leave room for their families. It may be so in this country—that we build up a system which is detrimental to our political freedom and is destructive of the best interests of the great mass of our producing and working classes. [Cheers.] Now am I the enemy of any class if I come forward to state facts like these, and to explain principles such as these? Shall we go groping continually in the dark and making no effort to strengthen our position? Don't suppose because I stand here I love to find fault with the laws of my country rather than to please them—that I am less English and less patriotic, or that I have less sympathy with my country and my countrymen, than other men have. [Cheers.] I want our country to be populous, to be powerful, and to be happy, but this end can only be attained, as it never has been attained in any country, but by just laws, justly administered. I plead only for what I believe to be just. I wish to do wrong to no man. For twenty-five years I have stood before audiences, great meetings of my countrymen, pleading only for justice. [Loud cheers.] During that time, as you know, I have endured measureless insults, and have passed through hurricanes of abuse. I need not tell you that my clients have not generally been the rich and the great, but rather the poor and the lowly [hear, hear]; they cannot give me place, and dignities and wealth, but their honorable service yields me that which is of far higher and more lasting value—the consciousness that I have been expounding and upholding laws which, though they were not given amid the thunders of Sinai, are not less the commandments of God, and not less intended to promote and secure the happiness of men." The Hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid great cheering.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Bright was subsequently carried, and the proceedings were brought to a termination at 10½ o'clock.

THE REBELS IN ENGLAND.

BREACHES OF THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

From the European Times, Feb. 1.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on the 27th, Mr. John Jones, one of the principals in the firm of Jones, Higham & Co., and John Wilding, a clerk in the same firm, were charged with aiding in the shipment of men and arms on board the steamer *Japan*, afterward the Confederate war steamer *Georgia*. The facts attending this case are familiar, in consequence of the recent prosecution of Mr. Higham, a member of the firm of Jones & Co. The sailors and crew were shipped, some at Liverpool and others at Greenock, for a voyage to China and Singapore. They left Greenock in the *Japan* on an assumed trial trip, but they did not return, and went in company with a small steamer to Brest. Here Mr. Jones visited the *Japan*, and shortly afterward arms, ammunition and money were brought on board. Lieut. Maury, a Confederate officer, then took command of the *Japan*, and informed the men that she was about to be engaged in the Confederate service. Lieut. Maury pressed the men to join the ship, promising them £10 bounty and £4 10s. per month wages; and Mr. Jones, it was alleged, took part in getting the ship ready for sea. The men, for the most part, consented to join, and the ship was then named the *Georgia*, the Confederate flag was hoisted, and she commenced her voyage of devastation amongst the Federal marine. John Stanley said that in March last he went to Jones & Co.'s office, in Chapel-street, where he saw Mr. Higham. He said he heard they wanted coopers for the *Japan*, and asked if he could be engaged. Mr. Higham said he could go in the *Japan*, and asked if he could bring some men with him. After this, witness went with some other men to the Sailors' Home, where they saw Capt. Hitchcock, the person who took them out of the *Clyde*, and signed articles for a voyage to Singapore and China. After signing articles at the Sailors' Home, witness went to Jones & Co.'s office, and obtained an advance note for £4 10s., in the presence of the defendant, Higham. After witness had obtained his advance note, he endeavored to get it cashed in town, but could not succeed, and upon his explaining the matter at Jones' office, he was paid £2 5s. on account, and Higham said he would give the remainder to his wife after he had gone to sea. When he left Liverpool, Higham came down to see him and other men safely embarked for Greenock, and called over their names and number. When they arrived at Greenock they joined the steamer *Japan*, and the defendant, Jones, came on board with several other men. The *Japan* sailed from the Clyde, apparently on a trial trip, but she did not return, and sailed for the coast of France. When outside, a small steamer with Mr. Jones on board met the *Japan*, and accompanied her to Brest. When the *Japan* came to anchor off Brest, two small vessels came alongside with guns, ammunition, money, &c., which were transferred to the *Japan*. Mr. Jones superintended the proceedings. He met witness near the engine-house, and said it would be "a good thing for him if he went in the *Japan*." Capt. Maury was also on board the *Japan*, at first in plain clothes, and afterward dressed in the uniform of the Confederate navy. Capt. Maury said the ship was going to sail under another flag, and would be rechristened the *Georgia*. Mr. Jones was standing on the right-hand side of Capt. Maury when he made this statement. Mr. Jones and Capt. Maury said that any man who joined the ship would be paid £10 bounty, and £4 10s. per month wages. After this witness went into the cabin, and received £10 bounty from the purser. He gave the money to Mr. Jones, who promised to send it to his wife. Jones also promised to give witness' wife half her husband's pay during his absence. After making a voyage in the *Georgia* to the Cape of Good Hope, witness returned with the ship to Cherbourg, and obtained twenty-four hours' leave, and made the best of his way back to Liverpool. While in Liverpool he went to Jones & Co.'s office, and asked them to give him some money, as he was "hard up," but Mr. Jones refused to do so because some other men had deserted the ship after joining her. The witness could not identify Wilding as having taken any part in the affair. Thomas Matthews, a seaman, who had shipped on board the *Georgia*, corroborated a portion of this evidence, but he failed also to identify Wilding. A seaman named Benjamin Connolly identified Wilding as the person who had paid him an advance on board the Havre steamer. At the conclusion of the case, Mr. Jones and Wilding were committed for trial at the Assizes, bail being accepted, Jones, himself in £500, and two sureties of £250 each; and Wilding, himself in £50, and two sureties of £25 each.

SALE OF A STEAM RAM.

From the North British Mail.

We learn that the formidable steam ram which is now approaching completion in the yard of Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, of Glasgow, has been purchased for the Danish Government by a naval officer empowered to make such a bargain. This is the second armour-clad vessel which the Danes have obtained from the Clyde. The former one, a cupola ship, built according to the plan of Capt. Coles, of 1,246 tons burden, and having engines of 240-horse power, was commissioned from the Messrs. Napier, and now forms part of the Danish fleet under the command of Capt. Rolf Drake. The present is a much more powerful ship. Her burden is 3,500 tons; her engines are of 500-horse power; and she has a prow which it would be a very awkward thing for another vessel to come into collision with.

THE REBEL AND NATIONAL CRUISERS.

From the European Times, Jan. 30.

The Federal corvette *St. Louis* left the Tagus on the 29th, *to intercept an English bark that had sailed a short time previously from Calais, with guns and stores for the Confederate cruiser Rappahannock*, so say advices from Lisbon. What this bark is we have been unable to ascertain. Meanwhile the repairs of the *Rappahannock* are being pushed forward rapidly, an idea of which may be gathered from the fact that she is now ready to ship her guns and stores. The Confederate cruiser *Florida* is ready for sea at Brest, and her sailing is now only a question of time. The *Georgia's* repairs are also progressing favorably, and though not in such a forward state as those of the *Florida*, are still in a satisfactory condition. She is expected to be ready for sea in the course of next month. The Confederate sailing vessel *Tuscaloosa* is cruising off the Brazil coast, her sailing from St. Catharine's being only reported by last mail. The mail steamer *Reiser*, which arrived at Hong Kong on the 14th December, reported having spoken the *Alabama* on the 7th, off the Island of Petro Blanca.

FRANCE.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH BY M. THIERS.

In yesterday's issue of the Times we gave a few extracts from the speech upon the Mexican expedition, delivered by M. Thiers, on the Corps Legislatif Jan. 26. Following is the speech in full:

The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the Address.

On paragraph six, relating to Mexico, an amendment had been presented by M. Jules Favre and other members for the immediate return of the French troops.

M. Thiers.—Though the amendment I have signed is not under discussion, I rise now because I wish to discuss the general question, and, as I shall probably speak at some length, I hasten to address you before your attention has been fatigued by the length of the sitting. As to the amendments, I prefer that which will carry the truth to the foot of the throne in the most deferential and respectful form. [Approbation.] If we had only to express a judgment on the past, I should willingly imitate the conduct of a merchant who at once places certain doubtful operations to the account of profit and loss, that he may be no longer troubled with them; but he only does this with matters of which he already knows the full extent of the sacrifices they may involve. Unfortunately, we are not yet in that position with regard to Mexico. *We are told that the expedition will cost us twelve millions per month, but it will cost us much more.* We have 40,000 soldiers and 7,000 or 8,000 sailors engaged in Mexico, 3,000 leagues from home, and for what purpose? Why, *to found a great empire in the New World.* I am really confounded by the magnitude of such an enterprise, undertaken in the present state of the world, without any definite end or demonstrated utility. One of our young colleagues yesterday remarked that distant enterprises were never opposed in England; but the records of the British Parliament show how little ground there is for such an assertion. The enterprises of Clive and Hastings were strenuously opposed, and more recently the East India Company has been deprived of the government of India solely on account of its enterprises against the kingdom of Oude. Everything is discussed in England. Since we are permitted to lay the truth at the foot of the throne, I will avail myself of the right to examine as briefly as possible by what succession of ideas we have been led from the first act of defending our fellow-citizens in Mexico to the formidable enterprise of founding a monarchy in that country. I will also examine our prospects of success, and what advantages will accrue to France if we succeed. When our last difficulties commenced with Mexico what was the situation of that country? So far as we can ascertain from the imperfect statistics at our command, the Mexican population was about 8,000,000, of which 4,000,000 were Indians, patient and laborious, kept in a deplorable state of subjection, and 2,000,000 were of Spanish descent, the active and influential portion of the population. There were two parties in presence, which we will call the Conservative and the Liberals, though they applied to each other the most opprobrious names, for you well know that little courtesy exists between contending parties. [Laughter.] The Conservative party, which is anxious to establish a monarchy in Mexico, has the clergy for allies. The clergy were wealthy, but not very wise; they took an active part in politics, and when the opposite party obtained the mastery much of the church property was sold, with the promise that the clergy should thenceforth be paid by the State; but this promise has not been always kept. The clergy now insist on having their property restored; and this demand is one of the greatest embarrassments of the Conservative party. Such was the state of affairs in Mexico when the struggle began between Miramon and Juarez, which, in January, 1861, ended in the flight of the former and the establishment of the latter at Mexico as head of the Government. It was at this same period that our differences with Mexico began. Juarez succeeded in forming a Moderate Government, and opposed an energetic resistance to the extremely advanced opinions which prevailed in the Congress. M. de Saligny was then our Minister at Mexico, and he pressed on the Government certain claims made by our compatriots. A satisfactory convention was at last concluded, but the payments it stipulated were not made at the appointed time. M. de Saligny was requested to grant further delay, to which he consented; but soon afterward the Congress decided that the settlement of foreign claims should be postponed for two years. M. de Saligny expressed himself highly dissatisfied with this act of the Congress, but the Government promised that the vote should be rescinded, and represented that it had been under the necessity of paying the army employed in repressing the remnants of the conquered army, which, under the conduct of Gen. Marquez, one of our present allies, infested the high roads. The Government further assured him that, as soon as order was restored the stipulations of the convention should be fulfilled. M. de Saligny declined the responsibility of a decision, and suspended his relations with the Mexican Government till he should receive further instructions from France. The English Minister, Mr. Wyke, who had far more considerable interests to defend, as the greater part of the Mexican debt is held in England, followed the example of the French Minister, and referred the matter to his Government. We certainly had right on our side, and, if we had to deal with a Government able but unwilling to pay, we should have been justified in taking compulsory measures; but, under the circumstances, I think patience would have been the wisest course. The best coercive measure that could have been selected would have been to take possession of the Custom-houses at Vera Cruz and Tampico, and hold them until our demands were satisfied. Unfortunately, many respectable Mexicans of the Monarchical party had, meanwhile, come to Europe, where they represent Mexico as weary of agitation and ready to rise in favor of a monarchy if supported by the presence of a European flag. The Mexican emigrants were very coolly received in London; but in France they succeeded in persuading the Government that the presence of a European flag would cause a general rising, and that it would be easy to found a Government like that in Brazil. Thus, to the duty of protecting our own countrymen was added the honor of raising a nation from a state of misery, and founding a glorious empire. Unhappily, this illusion was accepted as a reality. At the same time, Spain had interrupted her relations with Mexico for reasons similar to those which had actuated France and England, and seemed for a moment to be dazzled by the prospect of some great enterprise in Mexico. She accordingly communicated with the French and English Governments, but was greatly disappointed on learning that England only proposed to seize Tampico and Vera Cruz; while France, though favorable to the monarchical ideas of Spain, objected to the selection of a Spanish Prince for Mexico. At last a convention was concluded between the three Powers, by which they engaged to take joint measures for obtaining satisfaction for their countrymen, but not to meddle with the oldest Government of the country. The Spanish force reached Vera Cruz on the 1st December, under Gen. Prim, whom France had accepted as the Generalissimo of the expedition. The General soon found that the hope entertained in Europe that the Mexicans would rise in favor of a monarchy was a mere illusion, and Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who commanded the French expedition, came to the same conclusion. Meanwhile, sickness began to prevail among the troops at Vera Cruz. The Spaniards had 2,800 sick, the English 150 out of 700; I cannot say how many we had, but it is certain that our brave sailors suffered considerably. The English, French and Spanish Commanders all agreed that it was impossible to remain longer at Vera Cruz, and they therefore decided to advance a few leagues inland to a healthier spot. They there drew up a proclamation to assure the population that they were not come either to conquer or revolutionize the country, but only to enforce payment of an indemnity which was stated at 17,000,000 of piasters (5f. each) for England, 8,000,000 of piasters for Spain, 4,000,000 for some other countries, and 12,000,000 for France. The total amounted to 41,000,000 of piasters (205,000,000f.,) a formidable sum compared with the Mexican Budget. Suddenly the Jecker demand of 25,000,000 of piasters was brought forward, of which I will only say that it was in very bad repute in Mexico. [Noise.] If any think otherwise they will have an opportunity of saying so.

M. Rouher.—No one said anything.

M. Thiers.—*It was, I repeat, in very bad odor, and a resolution was taken to submit the matter to the European Governments.* This was done, and the Commanders addressed an ultimatum to Mexico, neither precise nor peremptory, and not stating the amount of their claims. The Mexican Government replied that if the European Governments were come to obtain justice, it was ready to grant it, and that Gen. Doblado should go to treat with the Plenipotentiaries. The latter, seeing the number of sick increasing at Vera Cruz, and being unable to get an answer from Europe in less than two months, arranged with Gen. Doblado that the European troops should occupy the healthy tablelands of Orizaba, which were to be surrendered if the negotiations led to no favorable result. The Mexican flag was then hoisted at Vera Cruz by the side of the allied flags, but the allies kept possession of the Custom-house. Such was the celebrated Convention of Soledad, which we have regarded as dishonorable, but it certainly saved three small corps d'armée, which would otherwise have died of the yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

M. Granier de Cassagnac.—But we should not have stayed there.

M. Rouher.—We should have gone to Mexico.

M. A. Jubinal.—How could we, without horses to draw the cannon?

M. Thiers.—For my part I honor Admiral Jurien de la Graviere for concluding that convention. [Approbation.] *If any persons are blamable, they are to be found among those who thought that the submission of Mexico was to be obtained with a few thousand men.* We must be just to a brave officer. [Hear, hear.]

A Voice.—No one attacks him.

M. Thiers.—The cantonments of Orizaba, being once occupied, negotiations were adjourned to the 15th of April. When that intelligence reached Europe the three Governments were more persistent than ever in their respective ideas. The French Government had added 4,500 men to our forces in Mexico, commanded by Gen. Lorencez. The Mexican emigrants had been to Austria and obtained a sort of consent from the Archduke Maximilian; they then returned to Vera Cruz with Gen. Almonte, the chief promoter of the enterprise. The General, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, published everywhere that he had received from the French Government the mission of establishing the monarchical system in Mexico for the benefit of an Austrian Prince. The English and Spanish plenipotentiaries called upon him to declare in the name of what Government he spoke. The position was becoming a false one. We had gone to Mexico to negotiate, as we said, and we had taken up a position at Orizaba as negotiators; and yet we had in our ranks an emigrant General who held the language above cited.

M. Glais-Bizoin.—A Mexican Moreau!

M. Thiers.—Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, taking note of the observations of the other plenipotentiaries, declared frankly that he was going to evacuate the positions which he occupied in virtue of the Orizaba Convention. He was told that the evacuation would amount to a declaration of war, but he persisted. It became evident that the orders he had received from France were favorable to the ideas of Gen. Almonte. A conference was asked for, and took place at Orizaba on April 18; and I regret that the French Government should not have thought fit to publish the minutes. The report, in fact, tells everything, and contains irrefutable testimony. M. de Saligny does not dissemble that he will never again negotiate with Juarez, and that he thinks a monarchy ought to be substituted for the Republic. Admiral Jurien de la Graviere declares that his orders are precise; that Gen. Almonte has the confidence of the French Government, and cannot be called on to quit the ranks of the French army. Observe, however, gentlemen, that nobody wished him to be delivered up to the Mexicans; the only question was whether he ought to remain with us. The English and Spanish Representatives thought it would be better to wait for Gen. Doblado, the representative of Juarez, in the hope of an understanding, but our representatives absolutely refused. Admiral de la Graviere abandoned the positions which had been assigned to him; the English and Spanish quitted Mexico, and we remained alone, with the evident intention of founding a monarchy for the profit of an Austrian Prince. You know, gentlemen, what followed. On the ground of some very slight indications of the Conservative party, we attacked Puebla. Our first attack did not succeed, and on the following day there was a general outcry against those who had so deceived us. We retired to Orizaba. It required a year to prepare a new expedition. But the brave Marshal Forey repaired the check we had met with, and we entered Mexico in triumph. Such is the exact truth. We broke with the Mexican Government because of the adjournment of the convention passed with Juarez. It is not the rupture itself that I blame; but I think we should have confined ourselves to occupying Tampico and Vera Cruz, and keeping them till our indemnities were paid. For that simple plan we have substituted that of a monarchy in Mexico. I now come to the practical question. *We are in Mexico—how are we to get out of it?* It is the duty of France to emerge from all difficult situations without detriment to her honor or interest; but, when these are safe, she should not be too intractable in a point of self-love. [Approbation.] And how could this have been done? On the day after our entry into Mexico we ought to have treated with Juarez, when we had certain knowledge that his party was the strongest. But what is Gen. Bazaine now doing? He is trying to bring about a species of revolution, by separating himself from the party of the old *régime* and joining that of the new; he has deserted the Archbishop of Mexico, and sided with the so-called Liberal party in the question of national property. Now, as this party asks for nothing very extraordinary or barbarous, why not treat with it? Had we treated with Juarez, the question was settled. We might have withdrawn, keeping Tampico and Vera Cruz in our hands as pledges. We should have had thirteen, fourteen or fifteen millions a month less in our budget; we should not have 40,000 men beyond the sea. I know that it must be a disagreeable thing, after having announced to the world that we were going to found a monarchy in Mexico, to abandon the project and treat with Juarez. But that is what I call a necessary sacrifice of self-love. Let us compare dispassionately the two policies. What is the real nature of this project of founding at our own expense and on our own responsibility a monarchy in Mexico? When I think of it, gentlemen, my reason is well nigh confounded. *The idea of opposing Latin to Saxon races I cannot seriously entertain for a moment.* What is likely to happen? How long shall we be in Mexico? It is said that the foreign legion and the Mexican regiments will soon be organized, and that then we can withdraw. *It was said also a year or two ago that we should find in Mexico resources for paying the French debt. But what is the reality? We entered Mexico on the 17th of May. Then we had to remain quiet during the rainy season, and it was only in the month of November that we began our operations to spread ourselves about—to make an electoral circuit, as it has been called, for the profit of Prince Maximilian.* [Laughter.] This Prince will not be in Mexico before the month of April, and he will scarcely have time to receive the congratulations of his subjects before the rainy season. Of his receiving congratulations I make no doubt. What Prince ever found them wanting? But then the rain will set in, and he will find himself condemned to immobility till the months of September or October. *You will, therefore, be obliged to protect him for some time, and I risk nothing in saying that you will have to stay in Mexico all through 1864. I shall thank Heaven if we can get out of it in 1865. More delay will be caused by the impossibility of withdrawing all our troops at once, and thus a complete extrication may be an affair of several years. Well, then, gentlemen, I ask you, is it prudent to have 40,000 men beyond the sea during so long a period, at a time when great events may occur; when the seas, now free, may cease to be so?* [Applause from many parts.] At the same time we shall be forever paying. We shall pay our own army—that is natural; but we shall have to pay the Mexican army also. [Noise.] We shall not be able to do otherwise. The new sovereign will not have a piastre. The offices of the customs, almost the only sources of public revenue, are in the hands of the English and Spanish, who will not give them up till they have been paid. For my part I cannot understand how sensible men can persist in such a course. [Fresh interruption.] An honorable member, who makes light of geography, has said that we occupy seven-eighths of the country. I say that we do not occupy the twentieth part of it. Out of a population of eight millions, two only are subject to our control. The Prince may certainly be better off hereafter; but I speak of the present. What revenue will he have? None. And we are too honest, after having enticed him from his family and country, to abandon him to all the embarrassments of his position. We must, then, help him to pay his own army, and that will be some twelve or fifteen millions more that you will have to sacrifice. I know well that a loan has been talked of; but if loans are easily negotiated on French security, *it will be a very different matter when the guarantees are based on the prospects of the Mexican Government.* Mexico has large debts—a home debt which she does not pay; [laughter] a debt to ourselves—we give her time; and also a foreign debt in the hands of a creditor who is very exacting—I mean England, to whom two hundred millions are due for different indemnities. So that we shall have to provide the new Sovereign with three hundred or four hundred millions to begin with. I have not the honor of knowing Prince Maximilian. He is said to be very attractive; *but he would require all the sound sense of his father-in-law, King Leopold of Belgium, to induce European capitalists to lend him three hundred or four hundred millions.* I know that it is not very desirable to treat with the Indian Juarez; but I can never give my consent to our engaging ourselves for one or two years more in an enterprise like the present. Allow me to ask you a question! Have these creations of new States been so very successful that we must needs recommence the experiment? Look at what is passing on the banks of the Danube and in Greece. If ever an enterprise was inspired by noble motives, it was the political revival of Greece; three great powers cooperated, and the expense for each, about twenty millions, was insignificant. What has happened in Greece? The Greeks have driven away their King Otho for his want of skill in ruling, and Europe has said to them: 'You will not have King Otho—well, we will give you another'—[laughter]—and this time I admired the prudence of our Government in leaving the task to England. England turned to the Danish Monarchy, so menaced at this moment; and she detached a branch to transplant in Greece, adding thereto a sacrifice which she may, perhaps, feel hereafter—I mean the cession of the Ionian Islands and the fortress of Corfu. Well, notwithstanding these concessions, England is just now much less popular in Greece than France, who did not intervene at all. [True, true.] Can we find here any motive for creating another Greece 3,000 leagues off? And who are our allies? In the case of Greece we had Russia and England; but the most ardent partisans of the enterprise will be embarrassed to say who are our well-wishers in the Mexican business. You will have indeed the rather sarcastic approbation of England, as expressed in the English journals, but on condition of reimbursing her first from the proceeds of the customs. Then there is the Anglo-Saxon race which it wished to resist. That race will respect you at present, and with reason; for were you to pronounce definitively for one or the other of the parties in the struggle—and I commend the Government for not having done so—your influence might be decisive. *The Americans of the North will, therefore, respect you—I am sure that the Archduke himself would be very well received at New-York, were he to pass that way. But can anybody believe that, when the civil war comes to an end, the United States will remember your impartiality, or that they will help you at all in your Mexican difficulties? They will act just as they did in the Havannah; you will have 100,000 adventurers, who have only to cross the Rio del Norte to be in Mexico; you will have the inevitable hostility of America, or at least of all the fighting men whose occupation will then be gone.* I must now speak of the resources of Mexico in mineral wealth. We are referred to the account of Mexico given by M. de Humboldt. That celebrated man has, indeed, said that Mexico is a very rich country; but in saying this he has destroyed many illusions. At the close of the last century the reputation of Mexico for mineral wealth was colossal; it was thought that Spain, which then monopolized nine-tenths of the precious metals in circulation, drew the whole from Mexico. M. de Humboldt dissipated this mistake, and later travelers have dissipated many more. A word about cotton. I have been in communication with Mexican merchants, and with the Director of the School of Agriculture in Mexico, and he assures me that cotton is grown in the lowlands, like those of Texas, which are infected with malaria; that there are only Indians for work, and that hands are very scarce; and that by reason of the rains, it often happens that two or three out of five harvests are spoiled. On the high plains cotton cannot thrive on account of the inundations and subsequent drought; in the valleys the crops are magnificent, but the difficulty lies in the dearth of hands. M. de Humboldt speaks of the agricultural produce of Mexico in 1803; he estimates it at 145 millions, and at that figure it has remained; the mines produce, indeed, 120 to 130 millions; they are rich, but require large capital for successful working. England has sacrificed 250 millions of francs in this way; Germany more than 75 millions. Moreover, the mercury that is required for operations in the silver mines must be bought in Europe or in California. European speculators have written to Mexico for information about silver mines, and the replies have tended to abate confidence. We now see how it is that Mexico, with a total production, agricultural and metallic, of about 300 millions, has barely a commerce of imports and exports of 130 millions—of which about twenty are with ourselves. But I will suppose for a moment that all turns out for the best, and that Mexico becomes as prosperous as Brazil? But what is the history of Brazil? To arrive at her present position she has required a term of fifty years, an uninterrupted succession of sagacious Princes, amicable relations with all Europe—and all this for what? To get a budget of one hundred millions and a commerce of six hundred millions. Fifty years to obtain such a result! Note also that Brazil has abandoned the precious metals, and betaken herself to agriculture. I will cite one figure only. She furnishes 200 millions' worth of coffee to the world, and coffee is worth more than gold. Well, then, do you think that if Brazil wished at this moment to indemnify some European friend who had obliged her, she could do a great deal? [Laughter.] I think not; and therefore I think that Mexico will never be able to indemnify us completely. But the province of Sonora has been mentioned, and compared to California. Of its mineral wealth we know very little; we only know that the climate is insalubrious, and the tribes savage and intractable. But I will even suppose that Sonora may become a second California. What has California been to the United States? Much gold has been found and disseminated, but the Federal Treasury has nevertheless been forced to have recourse to paper money. Let Sonora become a new California, what serious advantage will result to France? I sum up by affirming that *the most prudent course will be to content ourselves with the satisfaction given to French honor, and no longer to pursue a dangerous and chimerical enterprise.* I may be told, indeed, that the Prince is at the point of starting, and that we are bound to assist him. Then we can help the Government in this manner: We can take on ourselves a great responsibility; we can enable the Government to say to the Prince: "*The public bodies are not favorable to this enterprise; we cannot support you as we desired to do.*" Then the Prince would *perhaps refuse, and we should fall back on the President Juarez—not a very seducing personage, I readily admit.* [Prolonged sensation.] *Up to the present moment your honor is not decisively engaged, but in the day that our young Prince shall embark under our guarantee, it will be so.* [Great applause.]

SOUTHERN NEWS.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

ANOTHER PLOT DISCOVERED.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

Comments Upon the Call for Half a Million Men.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We find the following interesting intelligence in our late Richmond files, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged:

THE PRISONERS.

DISCOVERY OF A PLOT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 6.

For several days past the Government has been in possession of facts that hinted, beyond a doubt, to the existence of a secret organization of disloyal men, having for its object the forcible release of the Yankee prisoners held at the Libby and on Belle Isle, the assassination of the President, and the destruction of the Government buildings and workshops located here.

Capt. Maccubbin, chief of the detective corps, was assigned the duty of penetrating the mysteries of the case, and threading the details through the labyrinths of rumor to their head and source. That official put the matter into the hands of two of his most experienced detectives, Messrs. Ross and [illegible], who immediately set to work, and, on Saturday night, they arrested, at his house, on Seventeenth street, between Main and Franklin, a German named [illegible] Heise, a baker, upon the charge of being a prominent member of the treasonable association. He was furthermore charged with inciting Confederate soldiers to mutiny and the assassination of the President. The detectives seized along with Heise a great number of the most important papers, including the roll of membership of the organization, and documents of such a character as to leave no doubt of his crime, and the criminality of others. The documents were taken possession of yesterday by Gen. Winder, who ordered Heise to be placed in secure quarters at Castle Thunder, and to allow him no communication whatever with any outside parties.

Heise, the reputed ringleader, has always been looked upon as a disloyal man, and his associates in treason are all pretty much of his own character and social standing.

It is possible that other arrests will follow, as the treason will be probed to its depth, no matter whom it affects.

RETALIATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 6.

In the Summer of 1863 Wm. Walker and [illegible] Leach, two Kentuckians, and highly connected in their State, were commissioned and sent from Abingdon, Va., into Kentucky to recruit a company for the Confederate service. They were captured at Maysville, tried under order No. 38, of Burnside, the butcher, (the same under which two other recruiting officers had been condemned and shot,) convicted and sentenced to die at the musket point. Their sentence was subsequently commuted to hard labor with ball and chain during the continuance of the war. They are now at Johnson's Island working out the terms of their sentence. These facts were laid before the Confederate Government by the members of the Kentucky delegation, now in Congress, and Friday Major Turner, commandant of the Libby Prison post, received an order from the Secretary of War, consigning two of the Federal prisoners, with the rank of Captain, to a situation identical with that of Messrs. Walker and Leach.

The two whom the fates selected from the ten or eleven hundred Federal officers, were Capt. [illegible], of the Third Ohio Cavalry, ([illegible],) and Capt. [illegible], Tenth [illegible] Infantry, both good representatives of the Eastern and Western Yankee, and apparently as equal to the task of breaking stone as stealing a negro.

The pair will be started forward to-day for Salisbury, North Carolina, the place selected for their future field of operation.

When the Federal authorities notify this Government that the officers for whom they are held are released from their ignominious position, they will be restored to the status of prisoners of war, but not before.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 5.

Major White, of Gen. Morgan's command, and one of the prisoners confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, recently wrote a letter to some person in the Confederacy, in which he took the high ground that no matter whether they suffered a life-long imprisonment or died in prison the Confederate Government should preserve its integrity of principle, and never recognize negroes as soldiers and prisoners of war. For this expression of his sentiments Major White was placed in solitary confinement in a dark cell and subjected to other indignities. This coming to the knowledge of Gen. Morgan, he communicated the fact to the Confederate Government, and an order has been issued consigning Major White, the member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, now held a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., as hostage for the humane treatment of Major White.

A SIGNIFICANT HINT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 6.

There is a necessity, which we would not [illegible], of calling the immediate attention of the military authorities to the condition of the camp of prisoners on Belle Isle. *There are seven thousand Yankees on this island, trained soldiers.*

The particular and indispensable occasion for referring to this matter is, *that it has recently been ascertained, beyond doubt, that more than one hundred muskets, belonging to the guards, have, at various times, been stolen,* (it being quite improbable that they have been traded off,) *and that all efforts to discover their hiding place have, so far, proved unavailing.* This matter is now undergoing investigation. The matter demands attention of some sort, and it is for this reason that a public reference to it has become indispensable.

ESCAPED.

From the Enquirer.

It was seventy instead of sixty Yankee prisoners that escaped from the Danville prison post last week. The escape was accomplished by the improved tunneling process. Eleven were retaken immediately, but fifty-nine were at large at last accounts.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE CALL FOR HALF A MILLION MEN.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Another call for troops has been made, and another draft for men is ordered by Lincoln on the 10th of March. Desperate indeed must be the difficulties and embarrassments of the enemy in this matter of procuring men. Waiting to see how re-enlistments would take among the soldiers, the January draft was postponed. The fact that five hundred thousand men are now called for, and are to be drafted on the 10th of March, would indicate that *re-enlistments had not been so favorable as the authorities at Washington desired and expected.*

The repeated calls and drafts indicate greater difficulty on the part of the enemy in procuring men, than any encountered by the Confederate authorities. *They demonstrate an unwillingness on the part of the people to continue the war.* As long as volunteering could be relied on, the war was popular, the people were in favor of it; but when exorbitant bounties became necessary, it evidenced a falling away of popularity, a popular indisposition toward the war that may fairly be accepted as the breaking down of the war spirit. Draft has supplanted bounties, as bounties superseded volunteering. First, patriotism; next, money; and lastly, force. These are the three features that characterize the war among our enemies.

There are signs which indicate that gradually a disposition for peace is making itself felt throughout the great mass of the people of the United States. A blatant cry for war on the part of the Republican papers will not deceive; the evidence furnished by Mr. Lincoln in these repeated calls and drafts cannot be weakened or destroyed by the noisy clamor of party journals. *These indications are unmistakable; the people are giving way; the war spirit is on the wane.* Force and violence may seize and coerce men, and discipline may hold them for a while, but the war *spirit is broken, is gone, and indications of peace will soon crop out all over the surface of Northern society.*

More depends upon the Spring campaign than ever before waited upon the conflict of arms. If the Confederate armies are victorious, Lincoln will be defeated in the Presidential election, the draft will be thwarted as a means of recruiting his army, and peace will follow. If we are defeated, Lincoln will be re-elected, the draft become a powerful means of recruiting men, and the war indefinitely prolonged.

Duty so plain and palpable, duty so full of hope and promise, duty so necessary to [illegible], demands of every man his undivided labor for his country. For the enforcement of the performance of this duty the Congress has legislated the substitute principal into the army. *Has no member of Congress lent the* aid of his influence to procure exemption for those same men which will keep them out of the army?

THE AFFAIR AT SMITHFIELD, VA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

From an officer who participated in the affair, we

have interesting particulars of our recent success at Smithfield, Va.

On Saturday evening last, the 30th ultimo, Col. Jordan, commanding at Ivor, received information that the gunboat *Smith Briggs* was lying off the wharf at Cherry Grove, on Chuckatuck Creek, and that if he could reach her in time he could capture her, with all on board. Col. Jordan sent an order to Capt. N. A. Sturdivant, commanding Sturdivant's Battery, to proceed as [illegible] as possible to the place designated, with his [illegible] supported by two companies of [illegible] North Carolina infantry and a squad of the Seventh Confederate cavalry, twenty-one in [illegible].

Our men took up the line of march at 8 o'clock [illegible] and reached Cherry Grove at daybreak Sunday morning, much to their regret to find the Yankee vessel gone. Our troops waited there until noon, hoping she would again make her appearance, but, to their serious disappointment, she [illegible]. They then took up the line of march for Scott's factory, seven miles from Cherry Grove, and in the direction of Smithfield, where they went to [illegible] their camp for the night. On the way they received information that the enemy were in force in Smithfield, having landed there from two transports and one gunboat, and were advancing from Smithfield [illegible]. Our forces halted at Scott's factory, and there having fully ascertained the correctness of former reports, moved on very cautiously in the direction of Smithfield, and had not proceeded far before they encountered the enemy in [illegible] force, with one piece of artillery, which immediately opened fire. Our command formed in line of battle very rapidly, threw the artillery in position, and warm work at once commenced. In thirty minutes they drove the enemy from his position, killing eighteen and wounding two men. Our loss was one (Lieutenant) mortally wounded, who died in about five hours afterward.

Our men returned to their camp, having marched [illegible] miles and had a brisk skirmish, inflicting serious damage upon the enemy, in the short space of twenty-nine hours. They had hardly got quiet before they received another order to return at once to Smithfield, and attack the enemy in his position at that place. They again took up their line of march at 8 o'clock in the morning, reaching Smithfield at half-past 11 o'clock of the same day. After some preliminaries, Capt. Sturdivant [illegible] the expedition, sent a flag-of-truce [illegible] an unconditional surrender of the forces [illegible] the town. Time was asked for, and [illegible] Capt. Sturdivant stating that, in [illegible] minutes, he would fire upon the Yankees if his demand was not complied with.

[illegible] A surrender was signed, but a gunboat appearing [illegible] it was withdrawn, and upon the arrival of [illegible] with the above information, our men [illegible] opened fire with two pieces of artillery, [illegible] infantry and cavalry deployed right and left, [illegible] the enemy's flanks and rear. In twenty [illegible] the enemy were driven from the streets, [illegible] in disorder to the river, having previously [illegible] into the creek. The gunboat, [illegible] had been firing upon our troops from below, [illegible] reached the town. Our men limbered [illegible] and moved our artillery at a gallop until they [illegible] the lower end of the town, and ran alongside [illegible] gunboat *Smith Briggs*, and opened fire upon her [illegible] guns, pouring shot and shell into her broadside with such tremendous effect, that in about ten [illegible] she was totally disabled, and hauled down [illegible] flag.

[illegible] in this engagement the enemy lost about twenty [illegible] killed and wounded. On our side two men were [illegible]. The prisoners were at once disembarked, and [illegible] boat, with all her arms and stores, burned, and our men marched out of town, and that same evening returned to camp.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

A dispatch received Saturday at the War Department from Major-Gen. Whiting estimates, by the admission of prisoners, the enemy's loss in the fight at Batchelor's Creek at *fifteen hundred men*. The enemy's papers make much lighter of the affair.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE CONSCRIPTION.

A MEMORIAL.

R. W. Gibbes, M. D., President of the Press Association, Confederate States Army, has addressed a memorial to the rebel Congress regarding the conscription of newspaper employes. He says:

"In the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Conscription the number of printers reported as exempt under the law includes all who are engaged in [illegible] printing for the various governmental departments, and embraces also lithographic printers. These constitute a much larger proportion than those engaged on the daily press. In Columbia, S. C., for instance, there are two daily papers, on which are employed twelve conscripts, while in two establishments where government work is done for the Treasury, Quartermasters, Commissaries, Surgeon-General's Department, &c., there are thirty-[illegible].

"There are now published in the Confederacy forty-[illegible] daily papers, on which are employed, by returns [illegible] made to me, an average of fifteen persons [illegible], of which number fully one-half are non-conscripts.

"If the question of value to the Government of contemporaneous orders of the departments be alone considered, I hesitate not to say that the number of men required to communicate them, and then imperfectly, and often with extreme difficulty, would outnumber the timeliness of the daily press.

"I ask leave, respectfully, on the part of the daily press, to indulge the hope that your honorable body will enact no law which by indirection may abridge, intentionally or mechanically, the freedom of the [illegible], or in any way tend to check its unquestionable [illegible], which is to promote and diffuse knowledge [illegible] protect the liberties of the people. The hope of [illegible] civilization is in the protection of vital constitutional provisions, freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and I trust that such protection will be eminently characteristic of our Southern Confederacy."

ANOTHER PROTEST.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 8.

Why not exempt, by law, the editors and employes necessary to conduct the newspapers, and require an oath that no more are employed than are absolutely required? Printers over 45 years of age are so very scarce that they cannot be employed or detailed. To rely upon old printers will be to stop the papers. Old editors may be found, but old printers are played out.

We are under peculiar obligation to thirty odd thousand subscribers for money advanced on their subscriptions. This money has been expended on materials necessary to printing of the paper. It is [illegible] us for us to refund this money. If Congress prevents us from getting printers, it makes us defraud our subscribers. Conscript the editors, but exempt the printers. If thirty-five men are so badly wanted by the army. There are, we understand, about thirty-five daily papers now published in the Confederacy. They do not average ten men to the paper. Three hundred and fifty or four hundred men—many of whom are exempt by physical disability—would be the extent of the recruits obtained by the destruction of all the newspapers.

Let Congress reflect upon the consequences, and exempt one editor and such employes as the editor shall swear to be absolutely necessary to the publication of the paper.

HOW MANY IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Richmond is the centre of intelligence, and there are, or ought to be, more workers for newspapers here than elsewhere. We can tell the Senate with accuracy how many persons are abstracted from the press in Richmond by the new law: 24. These are all the reporters, mailing clerks, &c., of the five daily papers in Richmond subject to the operation of this law. For this valuable accession to the Confederate army, the Senate surrenders a free press, hitherto [illegible] in England and in these Southern States, and supposed to have been specially guaranteed by the Confederate Constitution.

A "PEACE MEETING."

The Raleigh *Confederate* is indebted to a friend of that city for the following extract of a letter, giving the particulars of the "peace meeting" recently held in Greensboro', North Carolina:

GREENSBORO', Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

The announcement of a peace meeting, to be held [illegible] our town, filled our loyal people with the gloomiest forebodings; but now, as it is over, we breathe [illegible] freely. The meeting was a disgrace to our [illegible] little town, but it broke up in a row, [illegible] a laughable affair it was. Crowds of [illegible] people came from the country "to see what [illegible] done," as they said. The three [illegible] traitors, R. P. D., D. F. C., and J. L., tried to get up a meeting. The Court-house bell several times [illegible] out its inviting peals, and finally, at 12½ o'clock, [illegible] the meeting began by one of the leaders trying to [illegible]. But the crowd cheered, hissed, screamed and applauded in such a manner, that every effort to [illegible] to organize was utterly in vain. The [illegible] resolutions could not be read. The crowd used all [illegible] of abusive and ridiculous epithets, rendering the [illegible] of the speaker supremely ludicrous. [illegible] were in demand, and the traitors [illegible] up in despair, and sneaked out of the Court-[illegible] o'clock—the meeting having lasted only [illegible] hour.

[illegible] in the day one of the leaders was accosted on [illegible] by a soldier, who asked "if he were one [illegible] of the Union men?" and upon his reply in the affirmative, gave him a good thrashing, and if left alone, [illegible] have knocked all his treason out of him; but [illegible] persons interfered, and he was carried off by [illegible] covered with blood.

[illegible] experienced by many that the others did [illegible] a thrashing too, but they were smart enough [illegible] of the way. The whole town seems to [illegible] in their course, and would like to see [illegible] their attempt to get up a "traitor's meeting." A fourth leader had the sagacity to leave the town early on Saturday morning, no doubt having [illegible] business elsewhere which demanded [illegible] attention; and his short experience in military [illegible] during the first year of the war, having [illegible] that "discretion is the better part of [illegible]" and that "he who runs away may live to [illegible]"

THE FOOD QUESTION.

SUPPLIES IN RICHMOND.

From the Examiner, Feb. 8.

The quantity of meats in the markets, for several days past, has not been sufficient to supply one-[illegible] of the demand. The hotel proprietors especially, have been put to their "trumps" in their daily efforts to obtain enough to supply their tables. The anticipated passage, by the Legislature, of the bill to prevent the slaughter of sheep and lambs for food has thrown a great deal of mutton upon the market, as butchers possessing these animals are taking time by the forelock, and preparing their meat for market before the measure can become a law. *Between the great scarcity of beef, the high price of pork, and the prohibition of mutton, the community is likely to enjoy a season of unhallowed lent.*

Some of the heretofore leading *cafes* on Main-street are about closing their doors against meal-boarders, *because, as the proprietors allege, the price of every article of food is so high that they cannot afford to feed them, with any profit to themselves, no matter how much they charge.*

We suspect the real cause is a plethora of Confederate notes; they have as many as they can conveniently bale and pack away. The accommodation of the public is nothing with them.

SUPPLIES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From the Examiner, Feb. 8.

It is said that a large area of rich lands in North Mississippi will be cultivated this Spring under the protection which Gen. Forrest has assured the planters against Yankee raids. Hitherto, the people of this part of the Confederacy have been very much dispirited, and have been removing their negroes and abandoning their plantations. Orders have been issued for the repair of the bridge on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, over the Yallabusha, at Grenada. This accomplished, a new field from which to obtain needed supplies will be once more accessible.

LEE'S ARMY.

From the Examiner, Feb. 8.

We are assured by an officer from Gen. Lee's lines that the popular reports of the scarcity of meat supplies in the Army of Northern Virginia are exaggerated. Although the rations of meat are reduced, the soldiers are now drawing full rations of sugar and of excellent coffee, and *are well pleased to have these luxuries in compensation for their scanty allowances of meat.*

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON MOBILE.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have again intimations of a naval attack on Mobile. The enemy has now a large naval force not employed. At Charleston the iron-clads have now but little to do; and other vessels of that class have been built for navigation in shallow water.

Persons recently from New-Orleans state that there is a large fleet of Federal transports now congregated in Lake Pontchartrain, and that it was supposed in the city that a descent was meditated on Mobile; that a large force of Federals were encamped at Algiers, in round numbers estimated at twelve thousand, and that these troops were to sail as soon as the transport fleet was ready, which was then said to be waiting for coal. Large numbers of barges loaded with coal passed Bayou Sara during the latter part of December and the first week in January. The Federals having Fort Pike, the possession of Ship Island, and the command of the lakes, give this report a certain plausibility.

The Mobile papers think that the enemy's vessels will be used to ascertain our strength by the water approach. The *Tribune* says:

"If they overcome that, or get command of Grant's Pass, we may expect to find them in possession of Mobile Bay, with communications with their rear; and having accomplished this much, they can contrive how to use the advantage for the support of their land forces after they shall have been made ready for operations. They may hope to make Dog River the base of their operations, landing their force there, and thus avoiding the necessity of keeping up a long line from Pascagoula or some other equally as distant point. This would obviate the necessity of great wagon trains. The line from the city to that point would be almost within their camp."

Another not improbable conjecture of the designs of the congregation of the enemy's naval forces on the Southern coast, is that they are designed to reinforce Banks, recently reported to be within fifty miles of Houston, or to make a descent upon some other portion of Texas. Banks is, no doubt, in need of reinforcements; at last accounts he was confronted by Magruder, with an equal, if not larger, force. A few days will, probably, resolve the truth of these conjectures, and develop the designs of the renegade Farragut, who commands the naval forces in the Gulf.

MISSISSIPPI.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

We learn that dispatches were received here yesterday, from Gen. Polk, at Meridian, Miss., referring to a contemplated movement of the enemy from Yazoo City. It is supposed to be the design of the enemy to bisect the State of Mississippi and widen the breach which the river makes between the two portions of the Confederacy. We suggested, some days ago, that Sherman's designs were neither directed to Mobile nor Texas, as generally supposed, but were aimed at Gen. Polk's lines; and the recent dispatches confirm this supposition.

TENNESSEE.

DALTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Official information was received here to-day that six thousand of Sherman's corps, chiefly infantry, but some cavalry and artillery, crossed the Tennessee River, on the 29th and 30th of January, at Larkin's Landing, midway between Guntersville and Bellefonte. The presumed object is the establishment of a depot of supplies for future operations.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A SPEECH IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the House, on Jan. 5, Mr. Read, of North Carolina, introduced a joint resolution of thanks to certain North Carolina troops who had reënlisted for the war. In the course of his remarks Mr. Read alluded to the "malignant charge" that North Carolina was disloyal, and said:

"I do not conceal from Senators *that there is dissatisfaction in North Carolina*. And the question is again and again asked, 'What does it mean?' It is easy to tell you what it does not mean, and quite as easy, but much more tedious to tell you what it does mean. It *does not mean disloyalty. It means rather an excess of loyalty to the State, without any abatement towards the Confederacy.* This ought to be satisfactory, at least to all outside of the State.

Suspicions, distrusts and threats on the part of the authorities have chafed her continually. And Senators have doubtless heard, as I have, that it has been gravely considered whether force ought not to be employed to overawe and silence her people. Distrust of her has begotten distrust in her toward them, and now she is alarmed afresh at the dangerous powers which it is proposed in Congress to confer.

Just now a new clamor is raised against the State, because the propriety of calling a convention is being discussed. I know nothing of that movement, except what is before the public. Its enemies say it means mischief; its friends say it does not. I suppose its friends ought to know the best."

UTTERANCES OF THE PRESS.

From the Raleigh N. C. Progress:

The present Congress is bent on fastening a military despotism on the people of these Confederate States, and the people must either submit quietly to receive the yoke, or resist the tyranny. Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and the people of North Carolina will not hesitate as to the course they should pursue. *Pass the bill to enroll the whole population, reported to the House by the Military Committee, yesterday, and a spontaneous cry will come up from every nook and corner of North Carolina for a Convention, and unless the military gag the last man in the State, including the Governor, the Legislature and other State officers, they will have it.*

Mr. Davis has the reputation of a patriot and statesman, and as such we implore him to use his influence to arrest the madness of Congress. Pass the tyrannical bill reported by the Military Committee, and the collision so long talked of between North Carolina and the Confederate States is upon us. We may be imprisoned for this declaration, but believing before God and man that we are doing our duty, we appeal to the President and his Congress to pause and reflect before it is too late. North Carolina cannot and will not submit to have every able-bodied man conscribed and the whole State turned into a military camp. We want to achieve an independence over the common enemy, but we are not willing to become the vassals of usurpers at home to achieve that or any other object. We speak the words of truth and soberness, because we know the sentiments of the great mass of the people in North Carolina. This State will never willingly submit to a despotism with Jefferson Davis or any one else at its head.

From the Salem (N. C.) Press.

Every day convinces us more and more that we are upon the eve of events which are pregnant with the fate of the Confederacy. True, all seems quiet, but it is but the lull that precedes a storm. Every paper we open contains remarks upon the exodus of our citizens from their homes to avoid the recent law placing the principals of substitutes into the army.

Even men who were devoted to the cause of *Southern independence*, feel their courage grow less and less, as the prospect for placing them into the army becomes more and more certain.

Men now cry for peace! peace! who formerly cried as lustily for war to the bitter end, and who seemed ready to take their lives in their hands and shed the last drop of blood in the cause of their beloved South. Is this calculated to strengthen or encourage the lukewarm—those who honestly doubted the ability of the South to *conquer* her independence? Is this calculated to cause the enemy to fear and tremble, or to encourage our soldiers in the field?

Last Summer, when the people held meetings in many counties in this State, with a view to inaugurate negotiations for an honorable peace, they were denounced as a band of traitors who were stirring up strife, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy! A change now seems to have come over the spirit of their dream, and the time is not far distant when all will agree that this war must be brought to a close by other means than by the sword.

EXCHANGES.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Feb. 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 8.—1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburgh capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj.-Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburgh capture, belonging to the First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

By order, (Signed) S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

HABEAS CORPUS.

At the last session the Legislature of Georgia passed the following act unanimously:

An Act to amend the Habeas Corpus law of this State.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do enact, that when any person shall apply for the writ of habeas corpus of any Judge of the Superior, or Justice of the inferior courts, whose duty it is to grant the writ, such Judge or Justice so refusing to grant the same, shall forfeit to the party aggrieved the sum of $2,000, to be recovered in any court of law in the State having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 2. Repeals all conflicting laws.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

The Fayetteville *Observer* contains the first decision made under the new law of Congress conscribing the principals of substitutes, made by Judge Pearson, of the Superior Court Bench. It affirms the constitutionality of the law and remands the applicant to the custody of the enrolling officer. The *Observer* adds: "How far and to what extent this decision will affect the action of the other Judges and the Supreme Court, remains to be seen. Gov. Vance is pledged to sustain the decisions of the Judiciary of the State, and he will do it, whether they be in favor of or against the principles of substitutes."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Hon. John A. Wilcox, member of the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, from Texas, died suddenly of apoplexy at his boarding-house in Richmond, on the morning of the 7th inst. The deceased was born in the State of North Carolina on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1819. Early in life he emigrated, with his father, to the State of Tennessee, where he was raised and educated. He afterward removed to the State of Mississippi. For a series of years he enjoyed, to a large extent, the confidence of the people of that State. During one Legislature he was Secretary of the State Senate. He served with distinction in the Mexican war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Mississippi Regiment. After his return to his home he was elected to the Congress of the United States. In 1853 he removed to Texas. He was a prominent member of the convention which adopted the ordinance of secession. He was afterwards elected to the present Confederate Congress, and reëlected, last August, for the next Congress.

—The *Examiner*, of Feb. 8, learns that on Friday, Feb. 5, two members of the Prince William Cavalry, named Davis and Reynolds, succeeded in capturing four negroes in the Yankee service, belonging to the "Home Guard" of Fairfax County. The cavalrymen took the negroes to Dumfries, and, on Friday night, placed them in an unoccupied house. Having imprudently fallen to sleep, the cavalrymen were attacked and overpowered by the negroes, their skulls cleft by some sharp instrument, and their bodies mutilated in the most horrible manner. They were found next morning weltering in their blood, and lived only long enough to relate the circumstances of the terrible tragedy which had befallen them.

—The *Examiner*, of Feb. 6, says: "We are well assured that the Confederate Senate has passed the Currency Bill in secret session, and that what is known as Oldham's plan—a tax on the currency—is rejected. The House bill has been radically amended, and we are disposed to believe that the ground of compromise between the two houses will be the constitution of a new currency, limited to two hundred millions of dollars, and sustained either by a pledge of cotton, or a special appropriation of future revenues. The fact is, Congress has got to sea again on the currency, and before the two houses can accommodate their differences, it is not unlikely the session may expire."

—The *Express* says that seven well-known citizens of Petersburgh stampeded on Tuesday night, with the intention of making their way to the enemy's lines. In order to avoid the rebel pickets they took to the water, and escaped in a boat down the Appomattox. At the rate that the "substitutes" have been running away from Petersburgh of late, the *Express* says, there will soon be but few of them left to enter the army.

—The Adjutant-General of the rebel States has found it necessary to publish a general order forbidding the impressment of supplies of provisions in *transitu* to arsenals, armories and ordnance depots, under the order of the commanding officers of the same. It appears that the mania of impressment has gone to such an extent that even the Government has to protect itself against the violence of its own officers.

—A letter from Como, Miss., to the Mobile *Register*, says that Gen. Forney, Confederate States army, and Hurlburt, United States army, have completed an agreement for an informal exchange of prisoners in this Department. The preliminaries have been arranged, and an exchange of those at present on hand will be effected at Hernando on the 13th.

—A handsome and superb blooded stallion has been presented to Gen. Beauregard by Mr. Thomas Arnold, a patriotic citizen of Bryan County, Georgia.

FROM ALBANY.

The Assembly Debate on the Bounty Question—The Weekly Holiday, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 8.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The debate in the Assembly on Friday evening last, on the bounty question, called out some of the strength of the House, and gave an opportunity to perceive who are some of the effective speakers. As is usually the case in deliberative bodies, when it comes to real work and something was to be accomplished by speaking, the rhetorical, the glowing, and the admirable speakers, in the popular sense of these terms, fell behind less brilliant but more solid men. The noise of rustling papers, and conversation at the members' desks increased about in proportion as the debaters became "*oratorical*" in their remarks, and decreased when it became apparent that a speaker had something to say, and knew how to say it. It is no disparagement to the present Assembly to say that no one member gave proof of the ability to exert a very marked influence in giving shape to the collective opinion of this body. The ability to exert such an influence in such a body is of course not very common. A new question, or the presentation of a question in a new form, about which there was a decided difference of opinion, gave an opportunity for the exercise of such ability. But the question was not fully decided, nor did opinion, with regard to it, take shape as the result of its forcible and luminous presentation by any one mind; but several members spoke in regard to it with marked ability and not without effect. Mr. G. Parker, of St. Lawrence, gained the attention of the House by his earnest manner and clear statement of facts and arguments. Messrs. Healy of Wyoming, and Fiskins, of Albany, were similarly successful. Mr. Reed, of New-York spoke briefly in defence of his constituency and against the statements of those who asserted that New-York City had done nothing as compared with other parts of the State for the war. His presentation of facts and statistics was convincing, and his deliberate and impressive manner gave promise of success had his remarks been extended, and an argument attempted. Mr. Benedict failed to gain the attention of the entire House, yet he gave direction to the course pursued with regard to the bill under consideration, and did much, I think, to convince some of the members from the middle and northern counties that its provision prohibiting competition, by the offer of local bounties, might be impracticable, and, with reference to New-York City, unjust.

To-day the Senate is not in session, having, as usual, clipped both ends of the week by adjourning over from Friday until Monday evening. The Assembly attempted a similar adjournment, or members of the Assembly made motions to that effect, but, as on a previous occasion, the Speaker ruled them out of order, due notice of the resolution not having been given. As a consequence, the House have been industriously at work Saturday and to-day, though absences were granted until barely a quorum remained, and the House refused to grant more.

Notice was given this morning of a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of Probate in New-York City. Also, of several corporation bills for companies or clubs in New-York.

I learn from those who listened to Senator Bailey, who discussed the Governor's Annual Message in the Senate Chamber, on Friday evening last, while the Assembly were discussing the Special Bounty Bill, that his criticism of the message was very much to the point, and a brilliant effort. He was several times interrupted by Senator Field, whose liability to fall into a legislative rampage is a source of anxiety to his friends. Senator Field has done much to redeem his reputation of last Winter, since he has been in the Senate. P. D.

Synopsis of Bills Under Consideration in the Legislature.

COURT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Senator Munger introduced a bill to establish a Court of Claims to consist of three Judges to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices for three years. Each of said Judges shall receive a compensation of — dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and shall take the oath of office prescribed to other State officers.

SEC. 2. The said court shall hear and determine all claims against the State of New-York which may be presented to it by a petition and therein founded upon any law of this State, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the State; and also, all claims which may be referred to said court by either House of the Legislature.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to attend to and conduct all matters before said court in behalf of the State.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the claimant, in all cases, to set forth a full statement of the claim, verified by oath, and of the action thereon in the Legislature, or by any of the departments, if such action has been had, specifying also what persons are owners thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested.

SEC. 5. Provides the court shall have power to establish rules, &c. for its government, to appoint time and places for its sessions, and to appoint a clerk at an annual salary of — dollars, and a messenger at a salary of — dollars.

SEC. 6. The said court shall keep a record of its proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each session of the Legislature report to the Legislature the cases upon [illegible] during the preceding year, stating in each the material facts which it shall find established by the evidence, with its opinion in the case, and the reason upon which such opinion is founded. Any Judge who may dissent to the report, and such report, together with the briefs of the Attorney-General and of the attorney, upon being made to either house of the Legislature, shall be printed in the same manner as any other public documents.

Any said court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as if enacted will carry the same into effect, and the said court shall transmit with said reports a copy of the testimony in every case before it, whether the same shall have received the favorable or adverse action of said Court.

SEC. 7. Said reports and the bills reported as aforesaid, shall, if not finally acted upon during the session of the Legislature to which said reports are made, be continued from session to session until the same shall be finally acted upon. The claims reported on adversely shall be acted upon by the Legislature, and if the decision shall be conclusive, and the said court shall not at any subsequent period consider said claims, unless such reasons shall be presented to said court, as by the rules of the common law in suits between individuals, would furnish sufficient grounds for granting a new trial.

SEC. 8. The said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary, and have the use of all recorded and printed reports; if, however, the head of any such department does not consider it would be injurious to the public interest, he may not answer the call for information or papers.

SEC. 9. Of the Judges appointed under this act, one shall go out the last day of March, 1865, another go out last day of March 1866, and the other shall go out of office on the last day of March, 1867. After said first appointment of Judges, there shall be an appointment of one Judge annually, and the term of office shall be three years from the first day of April next succeeding such appointment. The Governor shall make a nomination to the Senate for such appointment every year on or before the 1st of February.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF PERSONS IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE.

Senator Munger introduced a bill, providing that any action or proceeding now pending, or which may hereafter be commenced against any person who may have volunteered, or been mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, during the present insurrection, shall, on motion of the defendant, be continued without cost to either party, until the expiration of the term of service of the defendant, and for six months thereafter, excepting actions and proceedings upon official bonds against such person who now is or may hereafter be indebted as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee or in a fiduciary capacity, or is or may be liable jointly with a partner or person not in such service, and further excepting any action or proceeding where the court may be satisfied that great injustice would be done by such continuance.

SEC. 3. The individual and separate property, real and personal, of any such person shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, exempt, during the time such person shall continue in such service, and for two months thereafter, from attachment and from levy and sale on any execution or order of sale issued on any judgment.

SEC. 4. The pay and bounty of any non-commissioned officer, musician or private shall be exempted from seizure, and not liable to attachment or sale under any execution.

NORTH RIVER WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

Mr. Benedict introduced a bill incorporating James C. Haselton, Eugene Mulligan, John G. Dudley, J. M. Barrows, R. Mulligan, J. G. Barrows and A. C. Howe, by the name of the "North River Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of carrying on the storage of oils and a general warehousing business in all its departments usually attending such business in the City of New-York. The capital of the company to be $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $200,000. The stock to be divided into shares of $100 each.

The Company may hold real and personal estate to an amount not to exceed $150,000.

The corporation to be deemed duly organized when $50,000 shall have been paid into the capital stock.

PLANK-ROADS.

Senator Munger's bill relative to Plank-road and Turnpike Companies, provides that when an Inspector of Roads shall declare a plank-road or turnpike-road out of repair, or that any toll-gate be thrown open, the company may appeal within five days to the County Judge, whose decision shall be final.

CARRYING OF DEADLY WEAPONS.

Senator Shafer introduced a bill, the first section of which orders that no person other than those employed in the military or naval service, Sheriffs and their Deputies, Policemen, Constables, and officers and privates of the National Guard, and of the regularly organized military force of the United States, shall carry upon or about his person any gun, pistol, or other fire-arm which shall be loaded or partly loaded with powder, shot, or ball, or either, except when authorized so to do.

SEC. 2. Any person offending against the provisions of the foregoing section shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any person who may deem his life or body, or property, or that of his family in peril, may apply to a Justice of the Peace for the privilege of carrying a weapon for his protection, and, upon giving proof in writing, the magistrate may, by an order, in writing, give to such person authority to carry about his person such weapon and for such a period of time as shall be named in such order.

SEC. 4. Any person presenting, holding, or directing toward another, in a threatening manner, and with intent to terrify such other person, any gun, pistol, or other firearm, whether the same be loaded in whole or in part or not, except in lawful defence of his body, life or property.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Mr. Pinckney introduced a bill to amend the act relative to the organization of the National Guard. It provides for the creation of a Military Bureau to be known as the Bureau for the Enrollment of the Militia in the City of New-York.

The bureau to have charge of the enrollment in the said City, the exemptions claimed therefrom, and the collection of all military taxes, fines and penalties. The chief officer of the bureau to be called Division Marshal, to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and to hold his office for four years, subject to removal for cause.

The Marshal is authorized to appoint a Deputy and the Board of Supervisors may appoint 12 Assistant Marshals, whose term of office shall be fixed by said board. The officers so appointed are authorized to perform any duties now devolving upon any sheriff, marshal or constable, respecting the militia of said City. These marshals are to proceed immediately after May 1 in each year to make an enrollment of all persons liable to military duty in said City, which enrollment shall be completed by July 1. *Such enrollment shall not include any member of the National Guard nor of any fire company. The foreman* of each company to file a certified copy of the members of the same in the office of the marshal before June 15 in each year.

Every person enrolled who shall neglect to attend parade, shall be subject to a tax of one dollar. The moneys collected by the marshal to be paid to the City Chamberlain, and shall constitute a fund to be devoted exclusively to defraying the expenses of the Marshal's office and other expenses of the National Guard.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Mr. Wooster, of Herkimer, introduced a bill declaring the term of office of the present Metropolitan Police Commissioners at an end, and naming as Commissioners Daniel D. T. Marshal and Jos. S. Bosworth of New-York, to hold office until April, 1870, and Anthony F. Campbell, of Brooklyn, and Wm. McMurray, of New-York, to hold office until April, 1867. After the expiration of said respective terms, the full succeeding terms shall be six years. On and after April, 1867, the Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate, appoint their successors.

Any one of the Commissioners may, at any time, be removed by the Governor, under the provisions of statutes relating to the removal of Sheriffs.

NEW-YORK HEALTH BILL.

Mr. Benedict introduced to-day an act for the preservation of the public health of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties. It names Dr. Willard Parker, Elisha Harris, Elwood H. Davis, Thomas Tileston, Douglass Taylor, R. H. McCurdy, of New-York; Dr. S. L. Mason, James C. Hutchinson, Samuel B. Powell and S. P. Chittenden, of Kings, and Dr. Wm. C. Anderson and Mr. Francis G. Shaw, of Richmond County, together with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and the President of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, (*ex-officio*,) the Metropolitan Board of Health.

They shall hold office for terms ranging from two to six years, and their successors shall be appointed for six years. They shall appoint a physician as Superintendent of Public Health, at a salary not exceeding $5,000.

They shall also appoint one Health Inspector (a physician) for each ward and town, at salaries not exceeding $1,000 per annum. In other respects the bill is similar to the Health Bill of 1862.

RELATIVE TO COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Reed introduced a bill which provides that in case any Marshal shall be prosecuted for any money collected by him in his official capacity, or shall be guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about any District or Marine Court, any Justice of said courts may prohibit such Marshal from serving any process issued out of said courts, and in case he shall attempt to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly; provided, however, that no Marshal shall be suspended for a longer period than thirty days for disorderly conduct in or about any of said courts. But in case of wrongfully retaining money collected by him, he shall be suspended until the money so collected shall be paid over.

Every warrant, summons, attachment, summary proceedings, or execution, issued by any of said courts, must be served by a Marshal; but should the Marshal fail to perform the duty, the Justice may designate the person to serve the same. The Marshal shall be entitled to fees as follows: For serving summonses or warrants on the defendant, $1; every additional defendant, 37 cents; for going, with plaintiff or defendant for security, $1; taking defendant into custody on warrant or commitment, $2; serving attachment, $1; for every subpena, 25 cents; for every juryman served, 12 cents; for drawing any paper, to be used in any action, $1; for every levy, $2 00; for advertising property to be sold by virtue of an execution, $2.

—The great gong upon Colt's factory, which sounded continually till the building was burnt down, was heard distinctly at Willimantic, a distance of 29 miles.

—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has been advised by the War Department that there is no truth in the rumor that infantry volunteers will be consolidated into regiments of 2,400 men.

—The Montreal *Transcript* says that George [illegible], a private of the Thirtieth British Regiment, who took advantage of his leave of absence to cross to the American side, enlist there, receive the bounty, and then return to his regiment boasting of his rascality, has been tried by Court-martial, and sentenced to be drummed out of the service, and afterward imprisoned for two years.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT

A Bloody Tragedy, Almost—Two Union Regiments on the Point of Fighting Each Other—A Female Prisoner the Cause—Order of Gen. Butler Respecting the Matter—Reconnoissance of the Gunboat Morse up the York River—Capture of Boats and Burning of a Rebel Store-house—Location of Torpedoes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YORKTOWN, Va., Saturday, Feb. 6 1864.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY—ALMOST.

An incident occurred during the late raid of Gen. Wild, which came near resulting in a deplorable tragedy. As the matter has been investigated by the Commanding General, and an order issued censuring the offending party, the publication of the particulars can now do no harm.

Col. Draper, of the Second North Carolina, had been ordered by Gen. Wild to Knott's Island, with 250 men, to canvass for contrabands, burn the houses of guerrillas, take hostages, &c. While carrying out these orders, he received a note from Lieut.-Col. F. M. Wead, of the Ninety-eighth National Guard, stationed at Pungo Bridge, in Princess Anne County, informing him that Gen. Wild had been attacked by the rebels near Northwest Landing, and suggesting that he march at once to that post, and thence to join Gen. Wild. This he did, taking with him a female prisoner, the daughter of a guerrilla officer, whom he had secured as a hostage for the safe return of a colored soldier, who had fallen into the hands of the "State Defenders." Arriving near Col. Wead's headquarters about noon, he halted his column in the road, called upon Col. Wead to learn if he had any further information respecting Gen. Wild's situation. While engaged in conversation a Captain of the Ninety-eighth went to Lieut. Conant, who was in charge of the prisoner, and informed him that the Colonel desired the lady to be brought into the house. Supposing that by "Colonel," Col. Draper was intended, he drove the carriage containing the fair prisoner up to the house.

Col. Wead was standing in the doorway and invited the lady to enter, which she did, in company with Lieut. Conant, who had no suspicion of the trap laid for him. His guests being conducted to an apartment in the rear of the mansion, Col. Wead quickly locked two of the three doors opening into the room, and then sending for Col. Draper, informed him that as the prisoner had been arrested within "his lines," he should not permit her to be removed. Col. Draper replied that he was acting under orders from Gen. Wild, his superior officer; that he was responsible for his acts, and if Col. W. had any grievance to complain of he could seek redress in the regular way. That, in anticipation of just this trouble with him, he had received special instructions from Gen. Wild to repel by force, if interfered with, and that he should do so.

Col. Wead still declaring that the prisoner should not leave the house, Col. Draper ordered Lieut. Conant to remove her to the carriage. Upon this Col. W. drew his revolver and planted himself in the doorway leading into the Adjutant's office. Col. Draper seized him by the shoulder and pulled him aside, whereupon Lieut. Conant got the prisoner through into the office. Here ensued a struggle to get her into the hall. Col. Wead's regiment had been drawn up in a square about the house, and his men now came rushing in. Col. W. leveled his revolver at the breast of Col. Draper, who seized the weapon with his left hand, and, with his sword cleared the way into the hall, and through the crowd to the outer door, followed by Lieut. Conant and the prisoner.

Having fought his way into the open air, Col. Draper was set upon by some twenty-five men, who surrounded him on all sides, knocked off his hat, seized him by the collar, by the skirts of his coat, held his arms, &c. Getting his right arm free for a moment, he thrust with his sword at a soldier who was attempting to seize him in front. The point of the weapon struck the brass belt-plate of the man, bending it nearly double, or he would have been run through. Very shortly afterward the Colonel was disarmed.

While this was going on, Col. Wead ordered the *long roll to be beaten*, and the men commenced "falling in," in their company streets. Col. Draper thereupon called to his orderly to have his battalion formed, the men being then some distance away. Disengaging himself presently from the hands of his assailants, without hat or sword, Col. Draper sprang upon his horse and hastened to his battalion. Meantime the bugle sounded "boots and saddles (to horse) to the cavalry, which formed a part of Col. Wead's command.

While forming his men Col. Cullen, of the Ninety-sixth New-York, who was accidentally present, and Dr. Mitchell, Surgeon of the Second North Carolina, came to Col. Draper and urged him to delay a few moments, until Col. Wead could be seen, and a compromise attempted which should avert the impending bloodshed. Col. D. replied that he would accept no compromise; that he would have the prisoner or leave every man of his command dead on the ground. He, however, consented to halt the column a few moments, until Col. Wead should have another opportunity to surrender the hostage without a fight. After a brief delay, no response being returned, Col. Draper moved his men forward, into Col. Wead's camp, in column of attack. Here he found Col. W.'s regiment drawn up in line of battle before the house, with a company of cavalry in rear of the left flank, prepared for a charge.

At this juncture Col. Cullen and Dr. Mitchell again interposed with pacific proposals. Col. Draper was asked by Col. Cullen to listen to two propositions, to either of which he pledged himself that Col. Wead would agree. First, that the prisoner should be left in his charge, subject to the orders of Maj.-Gen. Butler, and that he would give Col. Draper a receipt for her, as being detained by force. Col. Draper replied that Col. Wead had not sufficient force to detain her, and even if he had ten thousand men it would make no difference to him—he would have his prisoner or a fight. The second proposition was, that the lady should be carried by Col. Draper's guard to Gen. Ledlie, who was Col. Wead's commanding officer. This Col. Draper refused to assent to, as he was not subject to Gen. Ledlie's orders. This proposition was finally so modified that the prisoner was to be taken first to Gen. Ledlie, and by the same guard to Gen. Barnes, not passing out of Col. Draper's hands. Col. Wead urged Col. Draper to accept this proposition, which he finally did.

Thus terminated an affair which at one time promised to lead to the most lamentable consequences. Col. Draper's orders would not have permitted him to avoid bloodshed, and a hand to hand fight between Union regiments would have been the inevitable result, had not Col. Wead yielded. Dr. Mann, Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, on detached service with Col. Wead's command, who acted the part of a silent, impartial spectator, from the commencement of the difficulty, concluding that a bloody conflict was unavoidable and imminent, ordered the hospital steward to have the surgical instruments, bandages, dressings, &c., prepared, and everything in readiness for the reception of the numerous wounded he expected to have shortly on his hands.

This singular case was fully investigated by Gen. Butler in person, who subsequently issued a long General Order, (No. 8,) reviewing the circumstances, and severely censuring Col. Wead, as will be seen by the following extracts:

"Complaint was made by Col. Draper, commanding Second North Carolina colored troops, that Lieut.-Col. Wead, of the Ninety-eighth New-York Volunteers, while in command at Pungo Landing, did, by force, attempt to rescue a prisoner held by Col. Draper, under the order of Brig.-Gen. Wild, and proceeded so far as to resist by force Col. Draper from taking his prisoner, as to bring on a personal collision between Col. Draper and himself, and some of the officers and soldiers under their orders, and a further threatened collision between all the forces under their respective commands." * * * *

Upon the examination it was claimed by Lieut.-Col. Wead that, being in command of a post, he had a right to take charge of, and hold even by force, a prisoner arrested by an officer superior in rank to himself, within the limits covered by his mounted patrol, because such superior officer was not acting under the orders of his (Lieut.-Col. Wead's) Division Commander.

This claim of right on the part of Lieut.-Col. Wead is wholly untenable, and his conduct on the occasion is wholly unjustifiable and inexcusable; so much so, indeed, that it is difficult to see how he could have been led into so grievous an error, unless his feelings of gallantry were enlisted, as the prisoner attempted to be rescued was a young woman.

Lieut.-Col. Wead, by his action on that occasion, has rendered himself liable to be dismissed from the service, upon trial by court-martial, and that order would have been made by the Commanding-General, as the result of the investigation, but for the former character of Lieut.-Col. Wead as an officer, and his active and zealous former services to his country.

Col. Draper having been found entirely justified by military law in the whole transaction, Lieut.-Col. Wead has been ordered to make ample apology to Col. Draper for the personal indignity suffered by him because of Lieut.-Col. Wead's fault. Lieut.-Col. Wead is publicly reprimanded in general orders for his grave breach of military discipline and subordination."

RECONNOISSANCE UP THE YORK RIVER.

The gunboat *Morse*, stationed at Yorktown, went on a reconnoissance up York River on Monday last. She proceeded as far as Pincapink Creek, eight miles above Williamsburgh. Twelve boats loaded with provisions for the Richmond market were captured. Up the Pincapink was found a rebel store-house, filled with salt, plows, tobacco, vinegar, molasses, &c., which was burned.

An extensive trade is carried on between Richmond and the York, Pamunkey and Mattapony Rivers. A sloop left an hour before the arrival of the *Morse* for White House, loaded with corn. Huge piles of oyster shells were seen up the creek, indicating that stews are not unknown in rebeldom.

Ten torpedoes are said to stretch across the river between Moody's Wharf and Purton Island, half a mile above the point reached by the *Morse*. Several more were reported to exist further up, at the mouth of the Mattapony, and in the Pamunkey, near Cumberland Wharf.

No vessel of ours has been up the river, even so far as the *Morse* went, since Gen. Dix's famous "huckleberry expedition" last June. A plenty of horses and cattle were seen along the banks of the river. The great number of plows captured indicated extensive farming operations in the Spring. It is amazing that the Government should permit this stream, with all its agricultural and other wealth, to remain in possession of the rebels, when it could be kept open by a single gunboat. TEWKSBURY.

THE MAUCH CHUNK RIOTERS.

Continuation of the Trial—The Case of Conrad Horn.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

READING, Penn., Friday, Feb. 5, 1864.

The trial of Conrad Horn, of Hazelton, one of the Carbon County "Golden Circle" men, was commenced by the Military Commission yesterday morning. This case created greater interest in the Mauch Chunk region than any which has preceded it, for the reason that the accused has for many years been a resident of Hazelton, and before these outbreaks has always been a peaceable, orderly citizen, a man of good standing and considerable influence in the community, and was looked up to as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in that county. He was a few years since elected Justice of the Peace on the Democratic ticket, and held the office, dispensing justice for five years. There was a large delegation of his political and personal friends and neighbors in attendance, and a great deal of interest and sympathy was manifested for him in his unfortunate position.

There was also a corresponding interest manifested by many influential citizens of that locality, who have been active in support of the Government, and have been persecuted by the members of the "Golden Circle," the "Buckshots," and the "Molly Maguires." They argue that he was an influential and respected citizen, and by his taking an active part in the proceedings of the "Golden Circle," he became "a bold, bad man," and that by his example many credulous people were induced to join the organization, under the impression that they would thus be enabled to evade their duties as soldiers.

The prisoner is about fifty-five years of age, and has the appearance of a sound, intelligent man, and is about the last one you would pick out to be engaged in such dangerous business as resistance to United States laws. He was arraigned on charges of disloyalty, and confederating with other disloyal persons, in uniting and joining a society known as the "Golden Circle," the object of which society was to resist the execution of the draft.

Jeremiah Hagenman, of Reading, appeared as counsel for the accused.

The principal witnesses on the part of the prosecution were Simon Weirbach and Henry Groff, who swore that they were members of the "Circle," and that the meetings were held in prisoner's shop, a building used by him for the repair and manufacture of guns; that the prisoner was present at these meetings, which met from two to three times a week and acted as doorkeeper or tiler.

They gave the same testimony in regard to the objects of the organization, and its secret workings, as was published in the TIMES on the 5th instant. They swore that they were induced to join the organization by being told that it was intended, in addition to resistance to the draft, for the support of the families of volunteers; they were told by Edward Warner, the President, that the organization had several million members, and extended throughout the North.

Lieut. Wm. Burrell, of the Fourteenth U. S. Invalid Corps, was called by the Judge-Advocate, and swore that he arrested the prisoner (Conrad Horn,) and found in the building used for the meetings of the "Golden Circle" about fifty stand of arms, besides a quantity of pistols and revolvers.

Several witnesses were introduced by the accused to show previous good character. He put in a written defence, throwing himself upon the mercy of the court, and claiming that his former good character should be some palliation of his offence; and reminded the court that he had already been a guest of the Government for the past three months, in Fort Mifflin.

The case being closed, the court adjourned to meet at Mauch Chunk on Tuesday, the 9th inst., where the trials will be continued. T. H. B.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Significance of the United States Senatorial Election Postponement—Bill to Invest in Government Securities Passed—General Robert Anderson—Permanent Confiscation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 5, 1864.

The members personal friendships apparently so exceeded their devotion to "the Kentucky platform" that they, in effect, put off the Senatorial election till after the Presidential—the Senate by 18 to 16; the House by 52 to 30.

With a view to increasing the resources of the Sinking Fund, the House, (after rejecting, by 41 majority, an amendment for investing exclusively in Kentucky bonds,) passed, by 61 to 16, a bill for immediately converting into United States currency some $600,000 gold, coming to the State from the liquidating Southern Bank, and investing the proceeds in the State bonds, the United States Five-Twenties, or other Government securities. The Senate will pass it unamended, and the Governor will approve it, and, in the authorized exercise of his discretion, will invest largely in bonds of the United States.

The Legislature asks Congress to let Gen. Anderson retire from active service upon the full pay and emoluments of his rank.

The New-York TIMES, on the permanent confiscation question, is quoted approvingly. On grounds of constitutionality and policy, many incline to disapprove of the proposed change of the existing limited Confiscation Act, at least before the amnesty proffer is fairly tested and the Constitution suitably amended.

The citizens of Covington, on the 2d, fully indorsed the Congressional course of Messrs. Smith, Clay, Anderson and Randall. PONTIAC.

—The Pennsylvanians are reckoning up the damage done by the rebel invasions of their State. During Stuart's raid, in 1862, there were captured and stolen by the rebels 600 horses, 114 halters, $1,792 33 worth of saddles, and $936 78 worth of grain; while there were $6,411 46 worth of property and merchandise of various kinds carried away or destroyed. The grand aggregate is $110,377 [illegible]. The damage by Lee's invasion has not been investigated, but is supposed to amount to millions of dollars. The sufferers are calling upon the State to make good their losses.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Deficiency Bill Considered in the Senate.

Passage of the Enrollment Act in the House.

ABLE-BODIED AFRICANS TO BE CONSCRIPTED.

NON-COMBATIVE CLERGYMEN EXEMPTED.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY CASE

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

THE GREAT QUICKSILVER CASE.

The triangular Quicksilver fight was begun to-day in the Supreme Court, and attracts great attention. It is the case of the Quicksilver Mining Company and the Berreyesa Mine against the Government and against each other. The case was called on the calendar, and set down for the 20th of this month. The question to be argued is whether the line between the Berreyesa and Fossat Ranches locates the Almaden Mine of California upon one or the other of those ranches, or whether the southern line of both these ranches lies north of the mine, leaving the mine on Government land. Several years ago this same case was up before the Supreme Court, and it was remanded to the District Court of California, with instructions to run the line in a certain manner, and that court, after evidence was produced, located the mine on the Berreyesa Ranch. The Quicksilver Mining Company own nineteen twenty-fourths of this ranch, and if the last decision should be affirmed, the company will to that extent be the owners. Two of the remaining twenty-fourths belong to Mr. GARRISON, of New-York, and three twenty-fourths to some minor heirs. If the last decision should be reversed and the mine be located on the Fossat Ranch the Company will own the whole of it. If the court locates the southern line of the two ranches so as to leave the mine on the public land, then neither the Berreyesa owners nor the Quicksilver Mining Company will have any interest, but it will belong exclusively to the Government. The Attorney-General and Mr. WILLS appear for the Government, Messrs. BLACK, CUSHING and CURTIS, for the Quicksilver Company, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of California, for the Berreyesa interest.

THE DUTY ON FOREIGN WOOL.

A delegation of nine wool-growers from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia is urging on the Committee of Ways and Means an increase of the duty on wool, known as Cape of Good Hope, Australian and Mestizo, to ten cents a pound. By frauds in the valuation, the duty under the present tariff is less than one cent a pound, and the revenues are defrauded of millions.

COLORED TROOPS IN MARYLAND.

Col. BOWMAN was relieved to-day from duty on Gen. CASEY'S Examining Board, and ordered to take the place of Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY, mustering-in officer of negro troops in Maryland. The latter will go into the field with two colored regiments. Col. BOWMAN, one of the most energetic, yet conciliatory and discreet men in the army, will soon leave nothing of Slavery in Maryland but a tradition.

RATIONS FOR CONTRABANDS.

By order of the War Department the following is established as the ration for issue by the Subsistence Department to adult refugees and to adult colored persons, commonly called "contrabands," when they are not employed at labor by the Government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, viz.: ten ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound of fresh beef; one pound of corn meal five times a week; and one pound of flour or soft bread, or twelve ounces of hard bread, twice a week; and to every one hundred rations ten pounds of beans, peas, or hominy; eight pounds of sugar; two quarts of vinegar; eight ounces of adamantine or star candles; two pounds of soap; two pounds of salt; and fifteen pounds of potatoes, when practicable. To children under fourteen years of age, half rations will be issued; and to women and children, roasted rye coffee at the rate of ten pounds, or tea at the rate of fifteen ounces, to every one hundred rations.

PENSIONS TO BLACK TROOPS.

Senator CLARK, of New-Hampshire, will soon introduce a joint resolution declaring negro soldiers entitled to pensions the same as white troops.

DEATH OF PRISONERS AT ATLANTA.

The following list of deaths of Union prisoners that have died in the Prison Hospital, at Atlanta, Ga., during the month of December, has been received by the War Department:

Privates Lewis Row, Company H, Fifth Regulars; J. Powill, Company G, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; George Freed, Company D, Second Kentucky; Benjamin Stevens, Company G, Thirty-sixth Illinois; Thomas Owens, Company B, Sixteenth Regulars; S. Holtzer, Company E, Fourteenth Ohio; John Johnson, Company B, Fifteenth Wisconsin; M. V. Dersdne, Company B, Eighty-sixth Indiana; J. H. Benning, Company C, Forty-second Indiana; H. Sly, Company A, Twentieth Ohio; W. Haynes, Company K, Thirty-sixth Ohio; P. Williams, Company C, Eighteenth Kentucky; Sergt. J. Hudson, Company B, Ninety-third Ohio; Corp. James Dailey, Company B, Ninety-third Indiana.

All of the deaths were caused by gunshot wounds.

REVISION OF THE TAX BILL.

A Committee of Assessors, for some time past engaged in rewriting and revising the Tax Bill, to-day made their report to the Ways and Means Committee, recommending an increase of taxes generally, but suggesting that the taxes on manufactures shall remain as they are.

DISMISSED.

Col. JAMES B. SWAIN, of Scott's Nine Hundred, was to-day dismissed from the service by order of the President.

PERSONAL.

Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, left here to-day for New-York and Boston, undoubtedly on Government business.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The joint resolution recently introduced by Senator ANTHONY to provide for submitting to the several States an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, is in the following words:

ARTICLE ——. Everywhere within the limits of the United States, and each State and Territory thereof, all persons are equal before the law, so that no person can hold another as a slave.

This joint resolution was, two days after it was introduced, reported by Senator SUMNER from the Committee on the Judiciary without amendment and adversely. Senator HENDERSON had introduced a joint resolution for a similar object. But for this the Committee reported the following joint resolution, which seems to be generally assented to by Senators [illegible]:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 1.—Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The following are among the amendments made to-day, by the Senate, to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War: For deficiency in arms and ordnance, $7,700,000; for the manufacture of arms at the National Armory, $700,000; sick soldiers in private hospitals, $1,000; subsistence of soldiers, $5,824,000; Quartermaster's supplies, $15,500,000; barracks and quarters, $3,500,000; transportation, $30,000,000; Incidentals Quartermaster's Department, $2,000,000; clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, $7,500,000. Other items are embraced, making an aggregate of $80,000,000, as a deficiency.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES JUDGES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) presented the petition of the Judges of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and New-Jersey, setting forth the inadequacy of their salaries, and asking for an increase. Referred.

SALT LAKE POST ROUTE.

Mr. HARDING, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices and Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post from Salt Lake City to Oregon.

M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved that 10,000 additional copies of the report of Gen. MCCLELLAN, without the accompanying maps and documents, be printed for the use of the Senate. Referred to the Printing Committee.

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) it was resolved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the present laws relative to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States as shall confine the court to the consideration of questions of law alone, except as provided in the 19th section of the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, passed Sept. 24, 1789, and to report by bill or otherwise.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) all prior orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to consider the House Deficiency Bill, as reported with amendments by the Senate Finance Committee.

The committee's amendments, with a few slight exceptions, was agreed to.

The Senate Committee's amendments strike out all the House's provisions for an increase of clerical force of the departments, and authorize the appointment in the various bureaus, for a term not exceeding one year after the close of the rebellion, of about one thousand clerks and employes of various grades.

The Senate's amendment appropriates the amount necessary to pay the salaries of the additional employees to June 30, 1864, and provides for the employment of females instead of males, at a salary not exceeding $600 per year. It also repeals the act limiting the office of Assistant Register of the Treasury to one year.

Certain amendments from the Naval Committee were concurred in. They appropriate $150,000 for repairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard; $144,000 for works at Port Royal, and $47,000 for repairs at Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented amendments, which were adopted, appropriating about $80,000 for deficiencies in the Quartermaster's, Ordnance and Commissary Departments. These amendments were based upon the estimates of the chiefs of these bureaux as transmitted with an explanatory letter from the Secretary of War.

Mr. WILSON moved an executive session.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the bill could be passed to-day.

Various minor adjustments were offered, when the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

PLATTSBURGH A PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Senate bill reestablishing the principal port of entry for the District of Champlain at Plattsburgh, New-York. Passed.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate Enrollment Bill, as amended by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.) suggested the bill lie over until Monday, in order to give further time for its examination, the amendments being in such a confused state.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) replied that the public exigences were so pressing that he could not give an hour. He then moved the "previous question," and explained the amendments and substitute, concluding by an appeal to the friends of the country to pass the bill, that the army might be recruited and the Government sustained.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) desired to address the House.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) hoped that the gentleman (HARDING) should, by general consent, be allowed half an hour for that purpose.

Mr. SCHENCK objected to this proposition.

Opposition to further proceedings on the bill was manifested, when

Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which, in the earlier stage of the proceedings, the House had agreed to adjourn till Monday.

This motion was laid on the table, by a vote of 100 against 46.

Mr. HARDING moved that the House adjourn.

No quorum voting on this motion, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and determined in the negative by 12 against 96.

It was now half-past 4 o'clock.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked leave of absence until Monday, but afterwards withdrew his request.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved that the bill and its amendments be laid on the table.

The motion was decided in the negative, by yeas 45, nays 87.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Senate bill.

The House voted on the following House amendment:

"All able-bodied male persons of African descent, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, whether citizens or not, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and form part of the national forces; and when a slave of a loyal citizen shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof. The bounty of one hundred dollars, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person owes service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States, on freeing the person. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award a just compensation, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to each loyal person to whom the colored volunteer may owe service, who may volunteer into the service of the United States, payable out of the commutation money, upon the master freeing the slave."

The above was agreed to by a vote of 84 yeas against 67 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of Western Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Brown of Western Virginia, Cobb, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Elliot, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos, Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—James C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Coffroth, Cole, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Styles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wheeler, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood.

The House having agreed to the committee's amendments to the bill—

Mr. SCHENCK submitted a substitute, which was agreed to, and the original bill as thus amended was passed by yeas 93, nays 60, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of West Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Brown of West Virginia, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Kentucky, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller, New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, New York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Odell, O'Neill, Pennsylvania, Orth, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Randall, Kentucky, Rice, Massachusetts, Rice, Maine, Rollins, New Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Smith, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne, Illinois, Washburne, Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood.

The bill, as passed, provides that the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the same is divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men residing therein, subject to draft, taking into account as far as practicable the number which has been previously furnished therefrom, and in ascertaining and filling such quota, there shall be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and whose names are borne upon the enrollment lists as already returned to the office of the Provost-marshal General of the United States. Any person enrolled under the provisions of the Enrollment Act, who may hereafter be enrolled, may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person, so furnishing a substitute, shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall be exempt from draft, not, however, exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted. But no private soldier, musician or non-commissioned officer, being actually in the military service of the United States, shall be procured or accepted as a substitute.

The Boards of Enrollment are to enroll all persons liable to draft, under the provisions of this act and of the Enrollment Act, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officer; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this act is a supplement, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and the Boards of Enrollment shall release and discharge from the draft all persons who between the time of the enrollment and the draft shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment.

Any person drafted into the military service of the United States may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted, and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall be liable to draft in filling future quotas. And if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft during the time for which the person was drafted, unless the names placed in the box be sooner exhausted, in which case the name shall be returned to the wheel.

Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of $300 to such person as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, provided that no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section, unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

Any mariner or able seaman who shall be drafted, shall have the right within eight days after the notification of such draft to enlist in the naval service as a seaman. No pilot, engineer, master, or any acting master, acting engineer, or acting master's mate, having an appointment or acting appointment as such, and being actually in the naval service, shall be subject to military draft while holding such appointment. The following persons are exempted and excepted from enrollment and draft, namely, such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom; and no persons, but such as are herein excepted, shall be exempt.

The two classes heretofore provided for enrollment are consolidated. In all cases where colored persons have been heretofore enlisted in the military service of the United States, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable as well as to those who may be hereafter recruited.

The bill also contains the section for enrolling all the able-bodied males of African descent, &c., upon which a separate vote was taken before the bill was passed.

At 6¼ o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The schooner *G. M. Partridge*, Capt. L. P. DORR, belonging to Orlando, Me., from Baltimore, bound to Belfast, Me., is ashore near Cape Henry. She will come off if the weather remains favorable.

A party of guerrillas came to Back River, about three miles from Camp Hamilton, last night, and robbed a store belonging to WILLIAM WALLACE, of its contents, consisting of $600 in money, and goods worth $700. Mr. WALLACE was there at the time, and would have been carried off but for the illness of his wife. The guerrillas came across York River, from Matthews County.

THREATENING TO BLOW UP A HOUSE AND TO MURDER.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, WILLIAM KINNEY was placed on trial, under an indictment for sending an anonymous letter to DAVID H. BAKER, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad shop. It appears that KINNEY, who was employed in the shop, demanded an increase of wages, and also the payment of a certain amount for over-work, which he claimed that BAKER had received and withheld from him. This was refused, when KINNEY left, and subsequently Mr. BAKER received an anonymous letter purporting to come from strikers in New-York, threatening that if he did not pay the money withheld from the man within three days, they would "blow up his house about his ears," and if he escaped the ruins he would "be subject to the revolver." KINNEY'S handwriting was identified by two witnesses. The case was given to the jury, and, as the court adjourned until Monday, they were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

ANOTHER EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Our readers will find among our "Religious Notices" the announcement of a new Episcopal congregation, to be gathered on Murray Hill. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., commences to-morrow services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street, with a view to this result. He will preach himself to-morrow and every succeeding Sunday afternoon. There is everything to encourage those who are the originators of the plan. Rev. Dr. SMITH, the Rector of the Ascension, is engaged with Mr. TYNG, in the accomplishment of that which was originally a design of his own—the establishment of a new church on the outskirts of the City. We doubt not that the call will be found too limited in its accommodation before many months. [illegible]

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

The Situation in East Tennessee—Knoxville Safe—Affairs at Chattanooga—Position of the Rebels—Fine Condition of Grant's Army—Veterans Returning to the Field.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Persons from Knoxville report communication with Cumberland Gap cut off. Tazewell is said to be in the possession of the enemy. The garrison retreated with four pieces of artillery to Cumberland Gap. Nearly all East Tennessee is in the possession of the rebels. This need elicit no apprehension; it would take 60,000 men to capture Knoxville and our army. No siege will be attempted. Gen. GRANT can reinforce the garrison with 20,000 men, in fifty hours. One division of the Army of the Cumberland is within sound of the cannon of Knoxville garrison. Another division could march to its relief in twenty-four hours. The river between Chattanooga and Loudon is low; boats have stuck often. The distance between Chattanooga and Knoxville has been made in twenty-four hours and a half. The railroad will be in running order in a few days. The distance is ninety miles between Chattanooga and Knoxville. The only serious break will be Tunnel Bridge at Loudon, a length of 1,700 feet, which will be built in ninety days.

Slight skirmishes take place in the vicinity of Knoxville daily. The smallpox prevails to an alarming extent at Knoxville. Knoxville's eligibility as a military post of defence is great. Its forts are only second to those at Murfreesboro in strength and finish. Gen. SHERIDAN commands at Loudon. The Army of the Cumberland is in magnificent condition. The troops now draw full rations. Chattanooga and its approaches are extensively fortified. No force can attempt a flank movement without inviting immediate ruin. The reports of the evacuation of Dalton, Ringgold and Tunnell Hill are errors. This arose from the fact that a flag of truce escort under Col. BURKE took the wrong road and passed completely around the two latter places. Although it is said BURKE went to Dalton, he says he did not. He claims to have gone within a mile and a half of Dalton.

Some of JOHNSTON'S forces, however, have been sent away. Nearly all the Tennessee brigades, and at least two-thirds of the Kentucky regiments, have been sent South, under FRANK CHEATHAM, ostensibly to assist in holding Mobile, and act as partners of the new troops under Bishop POLK, at Demopolis, but in reality to prevent their desertion. The Tennesseeans leave the rebel army in great numbers. Neither North Alabamians nor Kentuckians seem so loyally inclined as the Tennesseeans.

CLAIBORNE commands at Tunnel Hill.

Most of the rebel army is at Dalton, with JOHNSTON'S Headquarters at Atlanta. HARDEE has gone to Alabama. About three divisions have left JOHNSTON. LONGSTREET has certainly been the recipient of large additions from the rebel armies in Virginia and North and South Carolina. Gen. GRANT has the bogus Confederacy fenced in with Yankee troops and national cannon from Florence, Ala., to Knoxville, Tenn.

The amnesty proclamation is already reducing the rebel ranks.

Some little time will transpire yet before this army can move complete. When it does there will be a crash.

Two veteran regiments have returned to the field. The Sixty-sixth Ohio is 103 stronger than it went away, and the Third Wisconsin has returned full.

Important Arrest.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Feb. 12.

AARON A. HALL, recently with the Connecticut Cavalry at Baltimore, was arrested at Wallingford, this morning, by Major MARCY of the Connecticut Cavalry, charged with circulating counterfeit national bills and currency. A considerable amount of counterfeit bills was found on him. It is thought his arrest will lead to important disclosures and arrests of other parties.

Arrival of the United States Barkentine Horace Beales.

United States barkentine *Horace Beales*, D. P. HEATH, Acting Master Commanding, Pensacola eleven and a half days, to United States Naval Department. The following is her list of officers: Acting Master Commanding, D. P. HEATH; Assistant Paymaster, IGNATIUS NORRIS; Master's Mate and Ex. officer, G. PEDMORE; Paymaster's Clerk, J. C. PACKARD; Acting Carpenter, J. C. HEFFMAN.

Arrival of the Steamship Britannia.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Britannia*, from Glasgow Jan. 16, arrived this afternoon, with 76 passengers and freight for Boston and New-York. She was delayed by ice and got short of coal. She was probably the steamer seen off Halifax a few days since.

The Kansas Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

There seems to be no difference of opinion among the Senators that the recent election of a Senator by the Kansas Legislature was premature, and therefore invalid. A resolution will shortly be introduced in the Senate defining the constitutional provision with reference to such elections.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Senate yesterday decided against the repeal of the Specific Contract Act by a vote of 13 ayes against 20 nays. There is general rejoicing over the result. The masses of the people are unalterably determined to transact their business on this coast on a basis of metallic currency.

Guerrillas at Poluck Bay.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

A party of four or five fishermen were picked up on Tuesday by guerrillas while engaged in fishing in Poluck Bay, Va., below Mount Vernon. It is said that they were released, but nothing has been heard of them.

A Defaulter Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Feb. 11.

TREADWELL, the People's Bank defaulter of Hudson, Michigan, was arrested to-day in Mansfield, Ohio. His father-in-law is said to have escaped with the money.

A Compliment to Gen. Grant.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Feb. 12.

A very superior and elegant set of horse equipments for Gen. GRANT have been completed by Mr. GEORGE PETERSON, of this city, and are now on exhibition, previous to being sent West next Monday.

The Malden Murder.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Grand Jury have found an indictment against GREEN, the late Malden Postmaster, for the murder of FRANK C. CONVERSE, and the trial will probably take place in April.

The Sentence of Capt. Samuel Black.

The following is the official sentence in the case of Capt. SAMUEL BLACK, A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers, who was tried and convicted upon charges of dishonesty:

"To be dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances due or to become due, to pay a fine of $10,000, and to be imprisoned at such place as the Commanding General of this department may designate, for the period of two years—the imprisonment to date from the 20th day of September, 1863, the day of his arrest in this case. If, at the expiration of two years from said date, said fine is not paid, then to be confined until the same is fully paid, abating said fine after the expiration of the said two years at the rate of $3 per day."

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed. Capt. SAMUEL BLACK, A. Q. M., United States Volunteers, accordingly ceases to be an officer in the service of the United States from this date. He will be sent, under proper guard, and delivered into the custody of the military commander at Louisville, Ky., to be confined in the military prison at that place, to serve out the term of his sentence. The fine of $10,000 will be paid to the Judge Advocate of the Department, who, on receiving the funds, will immediately account for the same to the Treasurer of the United States.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez and its Defences—Escorting Cotton—Troubles of Guerrillas—Loyalty Reviving.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

NATCHEZ, Monday, Jan. 25, 1864.

Important military changes are being made here as well as at other points up and down the river. The weather, which is so much in the way of army movements above, is here as fine as could be desired. Gen. GRAHAM, with a force, has gone up stream. The place is now so well fortified and protected by gunboats that there is no reasonable danger of attack. Besides, Natchez is much the most pleasant place for residence between Cairo and New-Orleans, not having been disturbed by the presence of any large force under either National or Confederate rule.

I should mention that on Saturday an escort of some forty mounted infantry was sent out to guard a cotton train into town, under a mischievous ruling of this new order, which requires military and naval commanders to lend all proper facilities to persons purchasing cotton beyond the lines. Their numbers were, it appears, counted by the rebels, and a very much larger force got between them and the city, and the 40 were obliged to fight through. Nineteen came in yesterday, who reported their comrades captured, and the Captain commanding badly wounded.

Last night again a second and larger expedition was sent out, comprised of negro cavalry from Col. FARRAR'S brigade, together with four companies of mounted infantry, the whole under Col. KENT, who, it is now reported, found the enemy in greater strength than he had expected, and is now falling back. This last expedition was probably in the hope that they might be able to retake the captured party of the previous day. It appears, indeed, that there is a large Confederate force in the neighborhood of Port Gibson, for a scouting party of our cavalry, sent by Gen. MCPHERSON from Grand Gulf, came upon them, and, after a severe engagement, were obliged to fall back. The rebels had six guns with them, and undoubtedly mean mischief to the passing boats. There is, however, a confidence in many minds that before many days these bodies will be falling back, and that the whole State of Mississippi will be as free from rebels as is Tennessee or Missouri. It is certain that some other work will be provided for their batteries than the murderous one of firing into boats.

The most gratifying condition of returning loyalty is to be seen in Louisiana. The Provost-Marshal of Natchez is daily administering the new amnesty oath to prominent persons from the west side. There is a common expression among them that if the pardon had been more general many would more readily have accepted it on account of the supposed baseness in deserting their leaders to a traitor's fate. Many of the deserters who come in from Arkansas and West Louisiana enlist in our armies. Of course, it must be supposed that some selfishness is mixed up with the motives which prompt many of these restored loyalists. The Government has generously restored to them their property, (except slaves,) which have now an enhanced value. They are permitted to hire the freedmen at the same rates as all others, and will not be allowed to buy supplies or sell any cotton unless both their obligations to the Government and to the laborers are complied with.

The United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The case of the California Quicksilver Mining Company came up in the Supreme Court to-day, and was set for a hearing on the 20th inst. The mines are now worked on a contract to pay the Government one-third of the proceeds, and in the event of a decision in favor of the United States, the company is to give peaceable possession.

Numbers 141 and 231 and 232, the patent "hat body" case, HENRY A. BURR and others against PETER DURYEA and others, began before the Supreme Court to-day, and will be continued, probably, throughout all of next week. It excites much interest, in consequence of the heavy pecuniary interests involved. The counsel have models and full-sized patterns of the machinery exposed to view and for explanation. They have also on hand a number of boxes, the contents of which have not yet been produced, but which will be brought out as the case progresses.

The Ship Martaban.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The British ship *Martaban*, reported burnt by the *Alabama*, was formerly the American bark *Texan Star*, which was sold at Moulmein, to go under the British flag. It is said to be doubtful if the British register holds good.

Damage to United States Steamer Wyalusing.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 12.

The United States steamer *Wyalusing*, which went to sea with the iron-clad *Atlanta*, has returned damaged by the collision.

OBITUARY.

DECEASE OF COMMODORE MCCLUNEY.—Commodore WILLIAM J. MCCLUNEY, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence, No. 23 Smith-street, Brooklyn, on the 11th instant, in the 69th year of his age. The deceased belonged to the old school of naval heroes, who participated in the brilliant engagements with the British in the war of 1812. He entered the navy on the 1st of January of that year, (1812,) and took his first cruise in the United States sloop-of-war *Wasp* as midshipman, and participated in the fight between that vessel and H. B. M. sloop *Frolic*, commanded by the late Commodore JONES, in which the latter was captured. Both vessels were subsequently recaptured by H. B. M. ship *Poictiers*, and carried into Bermuda as prisoners of war. The officers and crew were released by cartel in November following, and in 1813 transferred by the U. S. authorities to the frigate *Macedonian*. Shortly after they went to Lake Ontario, where the Commodore remained until the close of the war. He afterward commanded a schooner on the Southern Station, and then became attached to the U. S. brig *Saratoga* as Acting Lieutenant. In 1821, he commanded the brig *Dolphin*, and then the *Franklin*, 74, in the Pacific Ocean, where he remained for three years and four months. In 1828, he was placed in command of the frigate *Constitution* (the old *Ironsides*) on the West India Station. In 1832-33, he commanded the sloops *Fairfield*, *Lexington* and *Warren* in the Mediterranean. During the Mexican war he commanded the U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams*, and participated in the engagements with the Mexicans under Com. PERRY until the ending of hostilities. In 1852, he was ordered to the steam frigate *Mississippi*, as flag-officer, but on the eve of sailing was transferred to the command of the frigate *Powhatan*, which vessel was fitted out at Norfolk, Va., and sailed for Japan in February, 1853. He remained absent on this cruise for three years, being attached to the expedition of Commodore PERRY. His last cruise was as Commander of the Home Squadron, in which capacity he received the Japanese Ambassadors on his flagship, the *Roanoke*, at Aspinwall, and brought them to this country. By the act of Congress, since passed, he was retired from active service, and took up his residence in this city. The disease of which he died was contracted during the Mexican war, but he was enabled to remain at the post of duty until within the past eight years, since which time he had been an invalid. A wife and one daughter remain to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 23 Smith-street, on Monday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

BAD CONDITION OF EAST RIVER DOCKS.—The dilapidated condition of many of the East River docks has become a matter of general comment. For several years the piers about the City have attracted the attention of our shipping merchants, and efforts have been made to have them repaired. The almost unprecedented flow of drift ice this Winter has rendered some of the docks along the East River a nuisance to their localities, and at least ten of them have been almost entirely carried away. What provision will be made for the protection of vessels obliged to discharge cargoes in some of the more exposed slips is not known, but it is evident there must be something done very soon to repair our East River docks, or many of our shipping merchants will land their vessels elsewhere; in fact Hoboken has already been selected by several foreign ship owners as a safer place for their vessels than this City.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers who go out in the Havana steamer to-day is Mr. [illegible], of Auburn, to remain several months in the West Indies for the benefit of his health. [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Reoccupation of Jacksonville, Fla., by Our Troops.

Destruction of a Blockade-Runner at Charleston.

Three Deserters at Fernandina to be Shot.

AFFAIRS AT SAVANNAH.

The U. S. transport *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Port Royal Feb. 9, arrived at this port yesterday, consigned to the U. S. Quartermaster. Through the kindness of her purser, T. MCMANUS, Esq., we are indebted for the delivery of our correspondence and the following interesting information:

A formidable expedition left Port Royal on the 5th inst., under command of Gen. SEYMOUR, the destination of which was Jacksonville, Fla. The expedition consisted of three brigades, with one light battery.

On the morning of the 9th, the transport [illegible] arrived from Jacksonville, reporting that the expedition had landed on Monday morning, the 8th, and that the second officer of the transport, Gen. [illegible], while engaged in taking the vessel's line on shore to make her fast, was slightly wounded in the arm by one of the rebel pickets. No other casualties occurred. The expedition, it is reported, will push on to Tallahassee.

Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE and Staff sailed on Sunday morning, 7th, in the transport *Cosmopolitan*, to join the expedition.

The British ship-of-war *Petrel* arrived off Charleston Bar on the evening of Friday, the 5th inst., wishing to communicate with the British Consul at Savannah, Ga. She also brought extensive dispatches to J. P. BENJAMIN, rebel Secretary of State. Messages were sent to Admiral DAHLGREN, who was then at Port Royal, to ask permission to enter the harbor. The request was not granted, and the vessel put off to sea at once.

The Savannah *Republican* of Feb. 1 gives a gloomy account of matters in the Confederacy. The Commissary of Subsistence states that the amount of provisions now on hand will not last over a month. About two columns are devoted to advertisements for deserters.

Three deserters from the Ninety-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers attempted an escape from Fernandina. They passed the pickets, and on arriving at the river they met a man with a boat, and engaged him to row them over. It was nearly morning on starting, and a dense fog arose, when the boatman, (Mr. HELPER, brother of the author of the *Impending Crisis*,) instead of taking them to rebeldom brought them to our shores, where they were handed over to our guard, much to their discomfiture. They were tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was approved by Gen. GILLMORE, and they will be shot on Tuesday, 9th inst., at Fernandina.

Admiral DAHLGREN has changed his flagship from the *Philadelphia* to the *South Carolina*.

Three United States vessels-of-war have sailed for Jacksonville.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, Feb. 5, 1864.

At daylight, on Tuesday morning last, a long white rakish-looking steamer was observed aground on the bar off Sullivan's Island. She was a blockade-runner, and had attempted to pass the fleet and get into Charleston during the night. The position of our vessels in and near the channel compelled her to hug the shore, which resulted in her getting aground.

Four monitors were immediately ordered to run up and fire upon her. The land batteries on Cumming's Point also opened with their pieces, so that in a few hours' time the enemy's vessel was completely riddled and sunk. Her bow was shot off, and her wheelhouse knocked into slivers. She has two smokestacks, and is of about 500 tons burden. She lies on the bar a little to the right of the Moultrie House. Her cargo consists chiefly of iron plates and other metal for the construction of iron-clads.

On Wednesday night an officer embarked in a boat at Fort Strong, and was rowed over to the wreck.

A heavy fire from the fleet and shore guns kept up day and night prevents the rebels from removing any of the cargo.

The vessel carried four guns.

The enemy's batteries in the various forts replied with great vigor to our fire on Monday. Since that time, they have been firing only at intervals.

An expedition is in readiness to sail from Hilton Head. It will go in a southerly direction.

A refugee from Savannah recently entered our lines. He brings important information. Gen. BEAUREGARD has removed his headquarters from Charleston to Savannah, in anticipation of an attack in the vicinity of the latter place.

The rebels had 150 torpedoes to float down the river Savannah.

Eight thousand troops are quartered around the city.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 1st instant, a copy of which he brought with him, has an article urging the farmers throughout the State to give to the army all the provisions they do not absolutely need to keep their souls and bodies together. The same paper admits that the rebel army is reduced to one month's rations.

The Georgia regiments had already mutinied in consequence of short supplies and despondency of feeling.

The entire rebel army is in a terribly exhausted condition.

Two blockade-runners were at Savannah, waiting an opportunity to run by our gunboats. It is believed that opportunity will never present itself.

WHIT.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Condition and Station of the Rebel Troops.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 12.

The Little Rock *Democrat* gives the following report of the whereabouts of the rebel forces in Arkansas:

Gen. PRICE has about 6,000 demoralized troops at Washington.

Gens. MARMADUKE, BRECK and COOPER are in the mountains in the vicinity of Murfreesboro.

Gen. SHELBY, who was recently routed, is with his command on the Lower Saline River.

Gens. COOPER, STAND and McIntosh are with their Indian commands at Warren and North Fork in the Indian Territory.

The total force of the rebels, including guerrillas and camp followers, is about 14,000.

Capt. MAJORS, of the First Nebraska Cavalry, recently captured a complete uniform and outfit for Gen. PRICE, sent from St. Louis.

A report has reached here that the Missouri Infantry Regiment has captured several hundred rebels up the Yazoo River, but as yet we have received none of the particulars.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Considered Historically, Conventionally and Geographically.

NO. II.

A nation, or people, is a political whole, acknowledging no outward control but God, and having no inward constraint but its own self-developing organic law.

A true nation must have these six characteristics:

First—It is severed, as a whole, from all other political wholes.

Second—It severs its parts from all other wholes or parts, so that they can maintain no relations to them except through the embracing totality.

Third—It maintains a relation to its own parts, such as can be claimed by or toward no other whole or parts.

Fourth—It has one life or citizenship; or, which is the same thing, the individual who is a citizen in any one part, is, by that very fact, a citizen in every other part.

Fifth—It has an organic law which is the supreme law of the land; that is, the law everywhere—any law of any part to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sixth—It has an administrative power which is made to bear upon every part, and every individual citizen of every part, in enforcing obedience to this organic law, and all other laws made in pursuance thereof; this administrative power being executive, legislative, judicial, either separate or blended, held either by one man, or by a body or bodies of men, all representative of the one national will as it expresses itself organically through these one or more departments.

These elements every true nation must possess, and that which possesses them is, thereby, a nation. They may be confused or separate; they may be so arranged as to produce a feeble or a [illegible] administration, either as regards its inward or its outward action; but they are all these nominally—constitutive of nationality, and inseparable from it. They belong to every nation, irrespective of its form. Be it monarchy, absolute or limited, the limit is only on the administrative power, not on the nation itself; be it aristocracy or democracy, be it republican, oligarchical, feudal, federal, consolidated—these are but forms of the organic law, varied expressions of the one national will, whether slow or fast, conservative or [illegible], enlightened or ignorant, they affect not the idea of nationality and the essential element that lies beneath it. Russia is a national will, very ignorant it may be, very inflexible, very slow moving, because it knows so little of itself and of its strength, but, notwithstanding, as truly a national will as England or the United States.

Again, a nation never creates itself. It is a whole, in distinction from a mere sum or aggregate, and, as such, is the work of God and history, or rather, of God working in history. This impossibility of self-creation is from the very nature of things, since a *whole* cannot be made of parts without something previously determining that whole of which they are to be the parts. Not so a mere sum or aggregate. That may be made by the coming together of independent parts, still remaining independent after the aggregation, and having no other union than that of contiguity—at the most a mere alliance, arbitrary in its inception, in its continuance and in its dissolution.

Thus there may be leagues, partnerships, alliances offensive and defensive, or any gathering of separate nationalities for greater or lesser purposes. The European Congresses are of this kind; but the parties to such leagues, or alliances, never lose nor impair their autocratic relations to each other, or to other nationalities outside of the vinculum. The reason is, there is no organic relation, no organic unity, or wholeness. This is not a mere subtlety, but a most important and practical distinction, having immense practical consequences, not only on science, but on political philosophy; and therefore we dwell upon it, dry and abstract as it may seem. The parts are before the all regarded as a sum or aggregated [illegible], and formative of it. On the other hand, a true whole is before its parts, and determinative of them; that is, the whole of which they are to be parts is determined by a prior organizing and integrating power, making such union of the constituent parts the *effect* and not the *cause* of the wholeness. This prior power may be the inward want which *is itself organic, or the outward movement of history, or geographical position*, or ethnological relation, or all these combined. Thus it is, and thus it must be, when there is to be a true organic constitution, not only vitally binding together the inward parts, so that the life that is in any one part may pervade every other, but also separating the one national body whose constitution it is, from every other national body resembling it. Then there is a true *whole*, in distinction from a mere sum of quantity, or *sum*, as ARISTOTLE has well shown the difference in his Metaphysics as well as in his Politics. There may be conventionalities within such a whole; these may be regulative of the relations of the parts to each other, and to the totality; but this is the very working of the organic power. These conventionalities do not create the *whole* with its wholeness, but are created by it, and called out by it. They would have no existence if it did not precede both in actual fact and formative idea. They grow out of the previous nationality; they are its development, its mode of putting forth the six essential elements already mentioned. They do not originate the national life, however much they may shape or modify its vitality. To sum it all up in the briefest style, they do not make the nation, but the nation makes them. The nation is and must be before its constitution; we mean its outward conventional constitution, not that historical, organizing, *constitutive* force of which the conventional symbol is but the expression and the representative.

The national whole thus born becomes one of "the powers ordained of God," and takes its place among similar powers that He hath constituted in the earth. It is simply a modern exercise of that ancient prerogative which Deity challenges to himself so far back as Deuteronomy xxxii. "When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam;" and which is confirmed in the later declaration of the Apostle, Acts xvii, 26: "He hath made of one blood all *nations* of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, having determined their foreappointed times, and the eight boundaries of their settlement." As such a "power ordained of God," it is an intelligence and a force; it has a moral character and an accountability. Thus born it is, in some things, left to their like any other moral agent. The power it shall take, monarchical, democratic, republican, consolidated or federal (for there may be a federal union as a very distinct thing from a confederacy of nations,) is afterward, in good measure, its own shaping work, although, in the start this is very much affected by the same outward formative power that gave it its historical and geographical totality.

In the light of these first truths let us view our own condition as a people. We are not fighting shadows. It has been denied that we are a true nation. Very able men among ourselves have maintained this strange assertion. English and French writers, taking their lead from them, have lately carried on the argument in the same direction. There has long existed among our political parties, a doctrine of "State rights" and "State sovereignty," utterly at war with any true nationality as represented by the Government at Washington. More than anything else, more even than Slavery, has this doctrine, as promulgated by the Virginia school and maintained by Northern partisans, been the source of our present troubles. Slavery could have been managed, and in time healed, had it not been for this. If any think that we are underrating what is now so universally regarded as our prime evil, it may be admitted that Slavery is the material cause, if we may be allowed to use scholastic language. It is the cause *ex quo*; it has furnished the deadly *material*; but this persistent doctrine of State Sovereignty is both the *formal* and the *efficient* cause of our sad condition. It is the *idea* and the *power* of the rebellion. Men are still holding it at the North and waiting for the opportunity to reassert it with tenfold mischievousness.

There is one consideration, however, that must come home to every plain and practical man. If this doctrine be true, our eighty years' history has been one of outrageous usurpation, and still more outrageous folly. Every fortress built on the Atlantic or the Gulf, every expense incurred for the national capital, all money paid for the acquisition of foreign territory, every accumulation of public property, was simply an exhibition of such fatuity. It was like throwing millions into a vulgar raffle, to be grabbed by any of the ruffian parties who might cry, we dissolve the partnership, and then depart with such portion of the assets as might be nearest to their hands. It is not a mere fancy picture: this was just what Virginia did at Norfolk and Harper's Ferry, and what she would have done at Fort Monroe. It was just what South Carolina did at Sumter, and what Louisiana did with the money and Custom-house at New-Orleans, and what ALEXANDER STEPHENS said Maryland would have done, and ought to have done, with the buildings and property in the District of Columbia and at the National capital. And all this would have been right if the doctrine be true—a seeming right, at least, on the ruffian's code, and having something of a plea in the fact that the whole miserable concern was itself a falsehood, a cheat, a political swindle, where each party could fairly say, "take first, and settle afterward," without any "higher law" of God or man to overrule in such a scramble.

This is what might be called an *à posteriori* argument—somewhat plainer, perhaps, than what was styled the *à priori* view. The present article, however, is in danger of being too long. We would, therefore, break off somewhat abruptly, and ask the reader's attention to the resumption of this more common-sense view in another communication. T. L.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Additional Particulars of the Late Fight at Morton's Ford—Incidents—Acts of Bravery, Hair-Breadth Escapes—Official List of Casualties—Re-enlistment of the Heroes of Fort Sumter—Shooting a Vedette.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

The recent reconnoissance in force, while like all human affairs, was not so fully successful as hoped for by many, nevertheless was a substantial success. While it warned the enemy that at any moment the weather is suitable, this army is ready in all respects to assume offensive operations, it at the same time caused them to withdraw forces known to have been sent to assist ROSSER in Western Virginia. It also caused the return of troops dispatched from LEE's army to defend Richmond against a threatened attack by Gen. BUTLER, and prevented the possibility of reinforcing LONGSTREET. More than all this, the exact position of LEE's army, and much other important information, was obtained. Since our troops have been withdrawn, the enemy are again using the shovel on the opposite bank of the Rapidan, digging rifle-pits and strengthening their works, particularly at Morton's Ford, where a portion of the Third Corps crossed.

I have heretofore given the principal events of this *movement, but some additional particulars in regard to the affair at Morton's Ford will be of interest.* The Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Second Corps bore the brunt of the whole affair. This brigade was led across Saturday forenoon by Gens. HAYES and OWENS in person—the first-named commanding the division and the latter the brigade. Gen. HAYES gallantly set an example for his troops to follow, by dismounting and wading the stream first. The current was swift, the water deep and cold, so that the task was no very agreeable one. Two hundred men, under the immediate command of Capt. SEABURY, of Gen. OWENS' Staff, made the first crossing, under the cover of ARNOLD's Rhode Island Artillery, as heretofore stated. In a brief space of time the whole brigade had crossed, and taken position under the friendly cover of a rise of ground at the left of the road. Skirmishers were advanced, and a scattering fire was kept up nearly all day without serious loss on either side.

Toward 6 o'clock, P. M., it was evident that the enemy's force had been greatly increased, several brigades having been brought up to assist the one brigade there in the morning. Thus reinforced, the enemy made a sudden dash upon the right centre of our line, and succeeded in obtaining possession, and holding for a time a large house, outbuildings and fences, owned by Dr. MORTON, after whom the ford is called. At this moment the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York held the advanced skirmish-line, supported by the Thirty-ninth New-York, Tenth New-York, First Delaware, One Hundred and Eighth New-York and Fourteenth Connecticut. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth was drawn in, and the Thirty-ninth New-York advanced under a galling fire, closely followed on the right by the Fourteenth Connecticut. These regiments being composed largely of new men, when brought under the flank fire from the enemy about Dr. MORTON's house, were thrown into some confusion, particularly the latter regiment, which accounts for their great losses. More experienced troops would have driven the enemy from this position at the first onset, as the One Hundred and Eighth New-York subsequently did. The advance of the enemy to Dr. MORTON's house was the inauguration of a movement which had for its object the cutting off and capturing of the whole of the Third Division, as by crossing a hollow and gaining a hill—only a quarter of a mile distant—they could not only command the road leading to the ford, but the ford also. Gen. HAYES was fully alive to the danger of this movement, and at once strengthened his right by moving the First Brigade, commanded by Col. CARROLL—one of the most efficient officers in the service—to that point. All was darkness now, the ground was uneven, and the position of the enemy could only be judged of by the flashes from their guns. The movement thus [illegible] executed with celerity, and a position once obtained, the One Hundred and Eighth New-York, under command of Lieut.-Col. PIERCE—who was wounded during the day, and the command devolved upon Capt. EVERETT—advanced rapidly, and without firing a shot, to a stone wall occupied by the enemy, within 15 rods of the house, when they delivered a volley, and with shouts leaped the wall, and were soon in possession of this important position once more. This about closed the conflict; the enemy fell back in disorder upon their supports, but owing to the darkness the advantage gained could not be followed up. During the evening another division of the Second Corps, under Gen. WEBB, was moved across the ford, but they were not brought into action. There was random firing along the skirmish line, half a mile from the river, until nearly midnight, when an order was received for the troops to retire to the left bank of the river, which they did in good order and without molestation. The following morning the enemy showed themselves in great force, hoping, no doubt, for an opportunity to overwhelm the gallant Third Division, but in this they were sorely disappointed, and they manifested their chagrin by screeching and in other ways. Annexed will be found an official list of the casualties in the Third Division of the Second Corps, Gen. HAYES commanding:

FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT, SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION.

Capt. John C. Broad, Co. A—hand.
Capt. H. L. Snagg, Co. H—foot.
Maj. J. B. Cort—leg.
Lieut. F. Schalk, Co. F—eye.
Capt. W. M. Lucas, Co. D—leg.
Lieut. Geo. Stocking, Co. D—leg.
Lieut. G. N. Bingham, Co. I—breast.
H. D. Orcutt, Co. D—chest—dead.
Sergt. J. Jenot, Co. I—hip—leg—bad.
Sergt. E. A. Wilcox, Co. A—bad.
Corp. R. Gleen, Co. A—leg.
Sergt. Wm. Graham, Co. I—thigh.
Corp. H. Hull, Co. R—leg.
C. Miller, Co. F—hand.
B. Lee, Co. G—foot.
P. Boyle, Co. H—thighs.
Corp. C. Schofield, Co. F—groin.
T. Waters, Co. I—neck.
T. Ryan, Co. I—leg.
C. Weeks, Co. B—leg.
C. Slessmyer, Co. I—breast.
R. Daly, Co. E—thigh.
J. Brainard, Co. I—contusion.
A. Smith, Co. F—thigh.
J. McCurny, Co. I—arm.
W. Thomson, Co. I—knee.
F. Harrison, Co. B—breast.
C. Hyatt, Co. A—elbow.
J. W. Shepard, Co. D—arm.
C. Carter, Co. D—thigh.
E. Brockett, Co. D—groin.
F. Shafer, Co. D—groin.
John Daniels, Co. I—killed.
Thos. Kelley, Co. I—killed.
Corp. A. R. Cullenden, Co. B—arm.
J. Wilson, Co. B—face.
Sgt. S. G. Lord, Co. C—hand.
M. Lyon, Co. D—shoulder.
C. Williams, Co. D—leg.
H. Burncastle, Co. D.
P. Benjamin, severely and missing.
H. Seymour, Co. E—thigh—bad.
W. Jones, Co. E—abdomen.
Robt. Kaw, Co. E—side and arm.
Wm. Smith, Co. E—hand.
Sergt. M. Myers, Co. F—head—probably dead.
Capt. D. J. Davis, Co. F—wounded and missing.
J. A. Berry, Co. F—thumb.
Corp. C. Reardon, Co. A—thigh.
A. Williams, Co. H—scrotum—serious.
R. Chadwick, Co. H—hip—dead.
R. Wallace, Co. A—foot.
Sergt. H. Owen, Co. D—foot—bad.
Sergt. G. McCracken, Co. B
Corp. Wm. Lattimer, Co. F—thigh—bad.
O. Ribbe, Co. K—hand.
Sergt. K. E. Newel, Co. D—thigh—bad.
J. N. Bradley, Co. A—foot.
T. A. Sanford, Co. H—hand—shot himself.
Jas. Inglise, Co. B—leg.
J. B. Wolf, Co. A—hip.
J. A. Morse, Co. D—leg.
A. Williams, Co. I—both legs.
J. Lotty, Co. A.
W. Donovan, Co. A—hand.
P. A. Perkins, Co. H—arm.
W. Banks, Co. E—leg.
J. Henkle, Co. H—thigh.
J. Henderson, Co. A.
H. Warden, Co. A.
Sgt. W. Wilson, Co. C—ankle.
T. Steinball, Co. B—head.
J. Doyle, Co. B—leg.
J. Baron, Co. B—contusion.
Ord. Sgt. F. M. Norton, Co. I—abdomen—dead.
Col. Sgt. A. Allen—breast—dead.
J. Dennis, Co. H—finger.
Corp G. Beomer, Co. H—ank.
Corp. Wm. Bennett, Co. C—head.
J. Dermby, Co. G—foot.
M. Gorring, Co. F—arm—severely.
H. Myer, Co. F—cheek.
A. Smith, Co. F—serious.
J. Casserly, Co. G—leg.
H. Curtis, Co. G—leg.
J. Sharkie, Co. H—arm.
J. Nelson, Co. H—arm, sev's.
E. Munson, Co. H—thigh.
H. Danielson, Co. H—head.
Sergt. A. J. Crosby, Co. I—leg.
F. Beardsley, Co. I—thigh.
Wm. Brown, Co. I—arm, bad.
J. Lynch, Co. I—side.
C. Gillin, Co. I—leg, bad.
J. McErvey, Co. I—arm.
T. Wallis, Co. I—shoulder.
O. Williams, Co. H—leg.
N. Kingsbury, Co. K—ankle.
J. Starkey, Co. K—hand.
J. Wallack, Co. K—groin.
Thos. Madden, Co. K.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers wounded	7
Officers missing or prisoners	1
Total	8
Enlisted men killed	6
Enlisted men wounded	81
Total	87
Total killed and wounded	94
Missing, captured, &c.	19
Total loss	113

LEVI JEWETT,
Ass't Surgeon in charge 14th Conn. Vols.

THIRTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

A. Brewer, Co. A—face.
Sergt. C. Hoffman, Co. B—arm.
F. Arns, Co. B—arm.
Wm. Engel, Co. B, (dead,)—hip.
C. Force, Co. B—back.
Sergt. Piccioni, Co. C—th'h.
H. Parree, Co D—killed.
Lt. L. Dellndinger, Co. D—arm.
G. Wolfel, Co. D—side.
C. Homen, Co. E—side.
J. Fallen, Co. F—arm.
G. Bergen, Co. F—hip.
Wm. Head, Co. G—arm.
Sergt. J. Miller, Co. H—thigh.
Geo. Eckland, Co. H—thigh.
J. Sammes, Co. F—thigh.
J. Guresky, Co. F—leg.
F. H. Cober, Co. K—knee.
S. Muns, Co. K—side.
Total, 19.

W. S. COOPER, Acting Surgeon-in-Chief,
Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

TWELFTH NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

J. Sherron, Co. A—foot.
J. Osborn, Co. A, died 7th—head.
D. Ayres, Co. A—leg.
E. Gaskill, Co. B—leg.
J. Stapes, Co. C—head.
I. Busby, Co. G—arm.
[illegible] Warner, Co. C—eye.
Corp. J. Pixby, Co. D—arm.
S. Green, Co D—back.
J. Stith, Co. H—scalp.
E. Harm, Co. H—breast.
D. Harris, musician, Co. K—leg. Total—12.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut.-Col. Pierce—eye and face.
Corp. J. Churl, Co. B—thorax.
H. Cloud, Co. B—abdomen.
J. Oper, Co. A—left arm.
Sergt. Geo. Provost, Co. C—temple.
J. Commonford, Co. E—foot.
C. Daniels, Co. C—hand.
E. Snedeker, Co. B—foot.
Corp. J. H. Gordon, Co. F—shoulder.
S. Meeker, Co. F—leg.
Total—10.

FIRST DELAWARE.

Wm. Broughter, Co. B—leg.
W. McCracken, Co. B—leg.
H. Tindall, Co. G—arm.
Isaac Wright, Co. G—arm.
R. Gate, Co. E—leg.
Jas. Coyle, Co. E—shoulder.
Total—6.

A. SATTERTHWAITE,
Surgeon-in-Chief, Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Sergt. E. Parshall, Co. A—thigh.
E. Cransall, Co. K—head.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK.

1st Lieut. M. Stanton, Co. G—thigh.
Corp. A. Chestant, Co. C—(dead,) chest.
H. Killigner, Co. I—(dead,) neck.
C. Benedict, Co. G—leg.
B. Feayles, Co. G—knee.
Sergt. C. B. Allyn, Co. I—arm.
T. Law, Co. H—elbow.
N. Koller, Co. H—thigh.
D. Bateman, Co. I—knee.
E. McComb, Co. F—leg.
J. Sonner, Co. I—elbow.
S. Thornton, Co. E—arm.
J. W. Forrence, Co. F—shoulder.
A. Wohan, Co. F—shoulder.
A. J. Davenport, Co. F—arm.
H. Armstrong, Co. I—hand.
F. Chronsberry, Co. K—knee.
Sergt. W. L. Chiscader, Co. K—arm.
Geo. S. Steele, Co. D—thigh.
Total—21.

WILLIAM S. COOPER,
Acting Surgeon-in-Chief,
Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS.

J. H. Lockwood, Lt. Col. 7th Va.—shoulder, slight.
John Charleston, Co. B, 7th Va.—breast, severely.
R. Pipes, Co. C, 7th Va.—thigh—slight.
Jas. Harenton, Co. H, 7th Va.—thigh, slight.
Philip May, Co. B, 7th Va.—thigh, slight.
Lewis Spencer, Co. C, 7th Va.—ankle, slight.
J. C. May, Co. C, 7th Va.—knee, slight.
Sam'l Batten, Co. D, 7th Va.—arm, slight.
J. S. Millett, Co. D, 7th Va.—leg, slight.
Henry Tolger, Co. H, 4th Ohio—thigh, severely.
John Carohy, Co. E, 4th O.—leg, slight.
John Birdet, Co. D, 4th O.—head, severely.
Sergt. Enos Morgan, Co. A, 14th Ind.—thigh, severely.
Lieut. Jacob Andrews, Co. B, 14th Ind.—slightly.
Ben. Crowder, Co. B, 14th Ind.—knee, slightly.
Corp. W. Lemar, Co. G, 14th Ind.—leg, slightly.
Sergt. Geo. Waganer, Co. D, 14th Ind.—back, slightly.
Sergt. Jasper Bleak, Co. D, 14th Ind.—killed.
Sergt. Wm. R. Kelly, Co. A, 14th Ind.—knee, severely.
G. Johnson, Co. F, 14th Ind.—shoulder, slightly.
J. Saltz, Co. H, 14th Ind.—shoulder, slightly.
M. E. Haas, Sergt. Maj., 7th O.—arm, severely.
N. Morris, Co. K, 4th O.—both legs, severely.
A. Griswold, Co. H, 4th O.—knee, slight.
J. M. Rickslicker, Co. B, 4th O.—hip, slight.
T. H. Stands, Co. E, 4th O.—arm, slight.
V. Glascock, Co. B, 4th O.—thigh, slight.
Wm. A. Berry, Co. K, 4th O.—leg, slight.
S. Schafer, Co. C, 4th O.—leg, slight.
S. Tipton, Co. C, 4th O.—leg, slight.
J. Austin, Co. F, 4th O.—thigh, slight.
Wm. Hamlin, Co. B, 4th O.—hand, slight.
F. L. Sawyer, Lt. Col. 8th O.—arm, slight.
D. S. Coons, Lieut. 8th O.—abdomen, severely.
Capt. David Beam, Co. H, 14th Ind.—hip, slightly.
Sergt. N. Johnson, Co. H, 14th Ind.—head, mortally.
L. Farley, Co. H, 14th Ind.—head, slightly.
Geo. Stoneman, Co. H, 14th Ind.—head, slightly.
Jos. Nelzer, Co. I, 14th Ind.—arm, slightly.
D. Gold, Co. C, 14th Ind.—missing.
Elias Loyd, Co. C, 14th Ind.—missing.
Jas. Fletcher, Co. H, 14th Ind.—missing.
Total, 42.

By the above list—which is official—it will be seen that the total loss in the Second Corps was 222, all in the Third Division and principally in Gen. OWENS' Brigade. Only six of the whole number were killed, and a large majority of the wounded will be able to take the field again at an early day.

The loss of the enemy is, of course, not definitely known. Five dead rebels were found behind the stone fence, and if our shots were as effective elsewhere, it is reasonable to suppose that their loss equals ours at least.

The enemy, as usual, had their sharpshooters well posted, and as a consequence, a large number of officers, in proportion to the number of privates, were wounded. These sharpshooters occupied trees and elevated posts, and made some excellent shots. Gen. HAYES was made the special object of their regard, and a large number of compliments were paid him in the shape of bullets. One passed through his pants, just above the right knee, and going between his legs, lodged in the saddle, without doing any damage to his person. Two other balls struck his horse, but fortunately without permanently disabling it.

Capt. LYNCH, Assistant Inspector-General of the Staff, had the top of his hat completely torn off by a shell, without receiving any injury himself whatever. His horse was also wounded. Lieut. SULLIVAN, Assistant Adjutant-General, was also wounded. Capt. SEABURY, Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. OWENS' Staff, had his horse shot and the end of his sword shot away.

When Maj.-Gen. WARREN crossed the river during the afternoon, a sharpshooter, who all day had been occupying the top of a tree, fired at him. This fellow had been fired at many times during the day, but the range was too great for our men, but when the shot was fired at Gen. WARREN, a boy belonging to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York ran to the front and succeeded in killing the sharpshooter.

As Capt. SEABURY was going across the river in the forenoon with the advance of 200 men, and just as he was nearing the opposite bank, a rebel soldier levelled his gun at him and was about to fire, when the Captain, in a commanding voice, ordered him not to fire. The fellow hesitated, and finally raised his gun. Capt. SEABURY the next moment was at his side, and seizing him by the nape of the neck wrenched the gun from his hands and turned him over as a prisoner, and made him assist the men in crawling up the bank. During the day Capt. SEABURY was made a target of several times. Once a ball struck his foot, when he coolly called out to the fellow to shoot again. Lieut. SHIELDS, of Gen. HAYES' Staff, who was wounded in the chest and leg, has had many narrow escapes, but I believe never was wounded before. At White Oaks he had nine ball holes in his clothes, one at the Bristoe Station fight, and several others at other battles. He is now receiving the best of care, and being a resolute and healthy young man, it is believed that he will recover. Gen. HAYES gives him unlimited praise for bravery in action.

I visited the camp of the Second Corps to-day, and found the men in excellent spirits and ready to march at a moment's warning.

SHOOTING A VEDETTE.

Since the affair of Saturday the enemy are again early on the picket line. On Monday night DANIEL HOPKINS, of the Second New-York Cavalry, Company M, Capt. ARMSTRONG, while standing as a vedette back of Ellis' Ford, was shot through the head and instantly killed. His body was found when a guard went to relieve him yesterday morning. Deceased was about 21 years old, and formerly resided on Long Island.

THE HEROES OF FORT SUMTER RE-ENLISTING.

Surgeon SHARPE, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to-day examined twenty-six men, who have reënlisted in Battery E, First Artillery—Lieut. FRENCH, a son of Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, Third Corps, commanding. This battery is on duty with the First Brigade of the Third Cavalry Division. Lieut. PORTER, son of Commodore PORTER, is also attached to the same battery. These men were all on duty at Fort Sumter under Maj. ANDERSON at the time of its surrender, and is their *third* reënlistment in the United States Army. One more wanted to reënlist, but this man could not pass the requisite examination—he having been one of the unfortunates who was injured by the explosion of a gun, immediately after the surrender of the fort. All honor to the brave and patriotic men.

A deserter, who left the vicinity of Fredericksburgh at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and came into our lines last night, has given the authorities some important information in regard to the effect of the recent reconnoissance. A large body of troops from LEE's Army, which had got half-way to Richmond, were ordered back, and other rebel operations were materially interrupted.

We once more have clear and cold weather.

E. A. PAUL.

Mr. Dickerson and Engineering.

NOTE FROM MR. E. N. DICKERSON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Times* of the 30th ult., I was charged by Mr. BAIRD with "having constructed the machinery" for Mr. JEROME's Yacht, the *Clara Clarita*, on "my own plans." This I disproved by showing that the engine and boiler, which constituted the motive power of that Yacht, were not a steamboat engine, but on the contrary, an old stationary engine, not built by me, but by others; and on plans in use before I was born. This disposed of Mr. BAIRD's assertion.

In your paper of the 6th inst., Mr. JEROME took the field against me, and suggested in a general way, though he did not distinctly state, as of his own knowledge, that I had recommended this machinery as being "just what he wanted," and capable of giving "all the power" the boat required.

I then referred to Mr. RIGGS, a friend of Mr. JEROME, and to Mr. HASWELL, an engineer employed by Mr. J., to show that I never entertained such an opinion; *but long before the engine was tried* expressed myself to the contrary in clear terms, and advised a removal of the engine.

Mr. RIGGS unexpectedly comes to my aid in the TIMES of yesterday, and reports what (he alleges) I said about the probable speed of the boat with the "*adapted* machinery," saying at the same time, that "with such machinery as could be put in the boat, giving me the entire control of its construction," I would guaranty a speed of sixteen to seventeen knots. This proves very satisfactorily that the "adapted machinery" was not exactly what I wanted, and did not give all the power the boat required; unless, *for the first time in my life and for "this occasion only,"* I fell in love with slow motion, and abandoned my usual preference for rapidity.

It seems, too, from Mr. RIGGS' card, that when Mr. JEROME heard of my reported conjecture about the 11 to 12 knots rate, (I never said more than ten miles, however,) he said, "If she could not go faster than that he would scuttle her." It was hardly necessary to make a trial-trip, if Mr. JEROME relied on my judgment and his own scuttling proclivity, I must have been invited on board to see the vessel sunk, if Mr. J. really meant to execute his threat, for he had no reason to expect she would go faster than Mr. RIGGS says I predicted she would, and at that rate she was to be scuttled. Fortunately Mr. JEROME repented, and "I still live."

Mr. RIGGS does himself injustice in trying to raise a false issue about the *first* trial-trip. I never said that I did not attend it. If he saw in the *Evening Post* of the 9th inst, my letter admitting my presence on that occasion, I cannot account for his reiteration of this unfounded charge. On the *second* trial-trip, when Mr. VANDERBILT was the engine driver, I did not go for the reason stated when I first mentioned this subject, that the invitation came too late. Mr. SMITH, "commanding" the yacht, is well aware of this fact, for he wrote the invitation, and a few days after the trip I explained the cause of my absence.

It may be ingenious, but cannot be profitable to have these unimportant issues tendered, so as to keep out of view the real question which first compelled me to seek the space in your columns, for according which I take occasion to tender my heartfelt thanks. It is not of much consequence to the public whether I am a skillful engineer, or no engineer at all—whether Mr. JEROME's yacht is most like a tortoise or a deer in movement; but it is due to my friends, and the cause I advocate, that all statements affecting *my veracity* should be, as they have been, met and overthrown. I hope the discussion of my merits will stop just here, and that the intelligent and wealthy gentlemen who have been conveniently misled into disparagements of Mr. E. N. DICKERSON may, [illegible] all interested in ascertaining the merits of Mr. ISHERWOOD and the Navy Department, and determining whether the national treasure is or is not being squandered in the construction of armed vessels which will be distinguished for everything except speed and efficiency.

EDW. N. DICKERSON.

Literary.

ESSAYS: SCIENTIFIC, POLITICAL AND SPECULATIVE. By HERBERT SPENCER. 351 pages. 8vo. D. APPLETON & Co.

Those who have read the *Education: Intellectual, Moral and Physical*, by this writer, will be prepared to welcome this new volume from the same source. Mr. SPENCER has achieved a high position as an original and comprehensive thinker, who subjects the most abstract and subtle questions to a searching and exhaustive analysis, with a rare efflux of illustration and a lucid and attractive style. These traits are fully displayed in the variety of articles constituting the present volume. Several of the papers, as "Representative Government—What it is Good For;" "Reform: its Dangers and its Safeguards;" "Prison Ethics;" "State Tamperings with Money and Banks," and the "Morals of Trade," discuss the fundamental principles of government and society, and have an interest for all classes at the present time.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

THE LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP NEW-HAMPSHIRE TO RELIEVE THE VERMONT.

Since the launch of the line-of-battle ship *New-Hampshire* at Portsmouth, N. H., orders have been received to fit her out as soon as possible for active service. Workmen are now engaged in preparing her rigging, and the Ordnance Department has her armament nearly ready. She was docked a few days after her launch to have her bottom made all right, and came out of the dock last week. It is understood that she is to go to Port Royal to be the permanent guard-ship there in place of the old *Vermont*, one of our line-of-battle ships which has been for many years afloat. On the arrival of the *New-Hampshire*, the crew and invalids of the *Vermont* will be transferred to her, and the former ordered to some navy-yard for repairs. The *New-Hampshire* was over fifty years on the stocks. She was called the *Alabama* for a long period, until the present Administration changed her name.

THE ENGINES OF THE WAMPANOAG.

The Navy Department has given to Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, of this City, a contract to furnish the machinery for the fast steamer *Wampanoag*, now in course of construction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Capt. ERICSSON has been for a considerable period preparing the plans, and we understand that the Delamater Iron Works has already commenced the preparatory work of the engines. They will be the most powerful of any yet constructed for a wooden vessel in this country, having cylinders, we believe, of a hundred inches in diameter, or thereabout. Every effort will be made to have them completed as soon as the vessel is launched. There is a friendly competition going on between Mr. STIMERS, the contractor of the *Idaho*, and Mr. DELANO, Naval Constructor of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who is building the *Wampanoag*. The public and the navy will look forward with great interest to the trial of the different vessels. The machinery for the other fast vessels in course of construction by private parties and Government contractors has been prepared, we believe, by the Engineer-in-Chief of the navy.

MAILS FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

A transport will leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the rendezvous of the South Atlantic blockade fleet in a few days. Persons having friends on board the different ships of Admiral DAHLGREN's and Admiral FARRAGUT's squadrons can send letters, papers and parcels to them by forwarding them, post paid, to the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum. A mail for the East Gulf squadron will also be made up in a short time, affording persons having *friends* attached to that fleet an opportunity of communicating to them.

Letters and papers should be sent to the *Lyceum* a day before the vessel sails at all times.

Progress of Rowdyism.

A LEADER OF THE "DEAD RABBIT" CLUB FATALLY SHOT IN CHATHAM-STREET.

A serious shooting affray occurred at No. 145 Chatham-street at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, during which a man named MICHAEL PURCELL was shot twice with a revolver in the hands of a Mr. VALENTINE, of the firm of VALENTINE & O'BRIEN. Both balls took effect in PURCELL's body—one of them entered the right side and pierced the lungs, the other lodged in the back, near the spine. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by a Sixth Ward officer, where the surgeons, after an examination of the victim, pronounced his wounds to be fatal.

The particulars of the affray, as we learn them from the parties concerned, and from the policemen who were cognizant of the facts, are as follows: For some months past the man VALENTINE—whose real name, by the way, is said to be JOHN GEARY—has been conducting a ten cent show at No. 145 Chatham-street, in company with a man named O'BRIEN. This show purported to be for the exhibition of natural wonders, such as a five-legged sheep, a person born without hands or feet, a wild woman, &c. A short time since, MICHAEL PURCELL, who represented himself as the leader of the well-known gang of roughs in this city, that go by the name of the "Dead Rabbits," presented himself to VALENTINE *alias* GEARY, and demanded employment. PURCELL stated that unless he was allowed some position whereby he could make $2 per day, he and his men would destroy the building and contents. By reason of the threats made by PURCELL, the proprietors of the show-house were intimidated, and fearing that violence would be done to their premises and the property therein contained unless they complied, PURCELL was given a position—a mere sinecure—with the understanding that the latter would not let the "Dead Rabbit Club" loose upon the establishment. Under this arrangement things passed off quietly until yesterday, when PURCELL again made his appearance, and demanded to have his "salary raised" to $3 per day. The proprietors refused to increase the pay, and PURCELL thereupon became highly exasperated, and left the place threatening to bring the whole of his gang of "Rabbits," who, he said, would demolish the entire establishment in a few minutes. The proprietors, fearing that violence would be done to their property, informed the Fourth Precinct Police of the state of things, and an officer was sent to protect the premises. Before the latter arrived, however, PURCELL returned with a large number of the roughest kind of men and boys, and at once commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the premises, and the property contained therein. Nearly all the articles of show were either destroyed or badly mutilated. VALENTINE, *alias* Geary, not being in a mood to stand by and witness the destruction of his property without making an effort to protect it, drew a revolver and fired two shots at PURCELL, both of which took effect as we have stated. GEARY then ran out of the place and proceeded toward the Bowery. He soon met Officer LYONS, of the Tenth Precinct, to whom he surrendered himself, at the same time stating what he had done, and the causes which had led to the affray. He was taken to the station-house, and committed temporarily to await the result of the wounds inflicted by him. The excitement among the band, of which PURCELL is a leader, is very intense, and fears are entertained that these disgraceful scenes will be repeated.

The Case of Assistant Surgeon Webster, U. S. Army.

A very *incorrect statement of this case* has been going the rounds of some of the New-York and Boston papers. The facts are briefly these: Gen. CANBY, then commanding the troops in New-York City and Harbor, sent to Gen. BROWN, commanding at Fort Schuyler, an order to deliver up a deserter who was in the General Hospital at Fort Schuyler. Gen. BROWN directed Assistant Surgeon WEBSTER, in charge of the hospital, to deliver the man up. The doctor refused to obey the order on the ground that he could only receive orders through the Surgeon-General or his representative, the Medical Director of the department. At the same time it was intimated that the man was suffering from a surgical operation. The military rule is that the inferior shall obey orders. The superior giving them being held to his accountability for violating any established usage or regulation of the service. Gen. BROWN, desirous of saving Dr. WEBSTER from such a violation of military discipline, called on Dr. WEBSTER, and personally informed him that if he would withdraw his refusal to obey the order, and would say that the man was unable to be removed, the order would not be enforced. This, Dr. WEBSTER positively refused to do, and adhered to his refusal to obey the order on the original grounds stated by him. Gen. BROWN then sent one of his officers to the hospital to arrest the man, accompanied by his own Post Surgeon, to see that the man received no injury, and also a detachment of men to carry the man if his condition required it. Dr. WEBSTER refused to point out the man, and this second refusal on the part of Dr. WEBSTER formed one of the charges for which he was tried. The man was found just rising from the dinner table. He was arrested and walked out of Dr. WEBSTER's Hospital to the Post Hospital, and suffered no inconvenience from the movement as certified to by the Surgeon who accompanied the officer making the arrest. The Medical Director of the department, Surgeon MCDOUGALL, expressed his decided disapproval of Dr. WEBSTER's course. Maj.-Gen. DIX deemed it his duty to order a court-martial for Dr. WEBSTER's trial. The court found him guilty of a breach of discipline and of disobedience of orders, and sentenced him to be confined to his post for six months and to be reprimanded in general orders. In consideration of his general good conduct, it was recommended by the court that so much of the sentence as required confinement be remitted. Gen. DIX believing that he could not, without prejudice to the discipline of the service permit so signal a violation of it to go wholly unpunished, reduced the term of confinement from six months to sixty days.

The statement in some of the papers that the effect is to subject the discipline and management of the hospitals to line officers is not correct. The decision only establishes this: That if a Surgeon in a hospital is ordered by a superior to deliver up a deserter, and refuses either to surrender him, or to say that his physical condition will not permit him to be removed, the Surgeon thus standing upon his fancied rights commits a breach of discipline for which he will be rebuked. It must be remembered that Dr. WEBSTER, in accepting the position of an Army Surgeon, also assumed other duties, the chief of which is obedience to the orders of his superiors; and when forgetting his responsibilities thus assumed, he refused to say, as requested, whether his patient could or could not be removed with safety, it was Dr. WEBSTER, and not Gen. BROWN, who is chargeable with inhumanity, and it is he alone who would have been directly responsible for any evil consequences which might have ensued.

The Metropolitan Fair.

Committees in almost every department connected with the [illegible] of the great Metropolitan Fair have been formed, and we here give a number of them:

Finance.—Mr. John H. Gourlie, Chairman; Messrs. Leonard W. Jerome, Henry M. Winthrop, James G. Carter, A. Gouldsborough Jones, Charles P. Kirkland, Henry F. Vail, Henry A. Stone, Henry A. Oakley, E. A. Stansbury, Robert B. Roosevelt, Smith Clift, J. E. Hawley, Moses Lazarus, E. A. Johnson, Sheppard Gandy, Edward M. Young, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Francis Skiddy, J. M. Fiske, Thomas B. Coddington, C. D. F. Grant, Jas. W. Beekman, Jas. L. Graham, Jr.; Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman.

Dry Goods.—Levi P. Morton, Chairman; Mrs. John Van Vechten, Mrs. C. Goff, Mrs. M. E. Hyer, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mrs. Wm. Bloodgood, Mrs. H. Ray, Mrs. A. Fitzgerald; Messrs. George Bliss, E. S. Jaffray, Henry F. Spaulding, N. Sullivan, Charles L. Anthony, James M. Constable, W. H. Lee, Chas. H. Ludington, Wm. G. Lambert, Alex. T. Stewart, Adrian Iselin, John M. Davis, Gustave Keller, Theodore E. Mottier, Wm. A. Haines.

Jewelry and Fancy Goods.—Mr. Peter Marie, Chairman; Mrs. W. Parker, Mrs. George H. Lemist, Mrs. B. Shepard, Mrs. A. Schermerhorn, Mrs. C. L. Tiffany, Mrs. F. E. Seiter, Mrs. Henry Ball, Mrs. Pascal Hughes, Mrs. D. J. Magnus; Miss Rainelander, Miss Colvill, Miss J. H. Buxton, Miss R. H. Corbett, Miss Rosendald; Messrs. William B. Hoffman, James W. Gerard, jr., William E. Rice, Edward R. Robinson, George McClure, Henry Ball, Marcellus Hartly, William Dowd.

Curiosity Shop.—Mrs. L. W. Gibbs, Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. Bache McEvers, Mrs. Robert Gracie, Mrs. Gen. McDowell, Mrs. J. Foster, Mrs. Macaulay, Mrs. Egbert L. Viele.

Groceries—wholesale.—Mr. Lloyd Aspinwall, Chairman; Mrs. William H. Aspinwall, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Messrs. John E. Wylie, James Scott, J. L. McKeever, J. J. Sherman, Francis Skiddy, R. B. Minturn, Jr., Thomas Tileston, Edward L. Hedden, J. Bowers Lee, James Otis.

Publishers and Booksellers.—Mr. Fletcher Harper, Chairman, Mrs. Dr. Lieber, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, Mrs. Morris K. Jessup, Miss M. Robinson, Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph, George P. Putnam, George W. Carleton, Sinclair Tousey, Andrew C. Armstrong, Richard Grant White, George Wm. Curtis, Sidney Howard Gay.

Apothecaries and Perfumers, Paints and Painters, Toys and Small Wares.—Mr. James L. Kennedy, Chairman; Mrs. Wm. H. Van Buren, Mrs. Gordon Buck, Mrs. Edward Tatum, Mrs. C. T. Bunting, Mrs. Sidney Ashmore, Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. A. B. Mott, Mrs. Vanderheyde, Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mrs. H. K. Bogert, Mrs. Ed. Warren, Messrs. J. Tallmadge Van Rensselaer, Charles E. Tuckerman, Wm. H. Schieffelin, Wm. Hegeman.

Millinery.—Mrs. M. O. Roberts, Mrs. J. R. Dickinson, Mrs. S. T. Gordon, Mrs. E. C. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. A. Morris, Mrs. Charles Ferraro, Mrs. E. H. Corbett, Mrs. Wm. Schariansberg, Mrs. R. S. Willis, Mrs. Benham.

Contributions from without the City.—Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, Chairman; Hon. James W. Beekman, Mr. Ashbel H. Barney, Maj. Wm. L. Skidmore, Messrs. Frederick S. Winston, Marvellle W. Cooper, Edward B. Merrill, Supervisor Thos. Little, Mr. Nelson Chandler.

In the State.—Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; Richard Church, Esq., Angelica; Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Binghamton; Hon. H. W. Leavenworth, Syracuse; Hon. John H. Van Antwerp, Albany; Hon. Tracy Beadle, Elmira; Isaac Butts, Esq., Rochester; Ellis H. Roberts, Esq., Utica; Henry K. Brown, Esq., Newburgh; Prof. David H. Wells, Troy.

In Adjoining States.—Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, Providence, R. I.; Hon. Joseph C. Jackson, Newark, N. J.; Pelatiah Perit, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.; Francis Wayland, Jr., Esq., New-Haven, Conn.; Clement B. Barclay, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.; James T. Fields, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Gen. George F. Davis, Montpelier, Vt.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—THE CORONER'S JURY CENSURE THE COMPANY.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a girl aged 8 years, named CATHARINE MILLER, was run over in Broome-street, near Centre, by car No. 41 of the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company, and instantly killed. The deceased, who was partially blind, took an apple from a store in Broome-street, and attempted to escape with it. In trying to cross the street, the horses attached to car No. 41 knocked the child down and trampled upon her; the car also passed over her neck. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, when it appeared that DANIEL CLIVE, the driver of the car, did everything in his power to prevent the accident. In his testimony, the driver said the brake of the car was not in good order, and that if it (the brake) had worked well, the child's life might have been saved. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased CATHARINE MILLER came to her death by injuries received by having been accidentally run over by car No. 41 of the Fourth-avenue Railroad; and we exonerate the driver from all blame in the matter, and censure the Company for allowing a car with defective brakes to be in use, and we recommend the Company to have a flagman at the corner of Broome and Centre streets." The deceased lived with her grandfather at No. 146 Baxter-street.

CLEARANCES FOR NASSAU.—The trade between this port and Nassau has not been more lively during the war than at present. Almost daily vessels are fitting for that harbor with valuable cargoes of assorted goods, principally "[illegible]," all of which are "handy to have in the house." In but one instance have clearance papers been refused to an applicant, and that was in the case of a vessel where the bond was not drawn up according to form. It would seem that the requirements of the obligation entered into by shippers covers the goods only to the time of their delivery. The buyer may transfer his purchase to rebel agents immediately after coming into possession of the goods, if he chooses to do so. From this it would appear the bond given by shipping merchants or owners of vessels is really of no consequence, except that it puts the blockade speculators to the trouble of reshipping their goods—an inconvenience attended by slight expense, and nothing more. Possibly nothing can be done to prevent this sort of thing, but the records at the Custom-house, telling the story so plainly, make matters *look* a little queer. It will be remembered when the *Margaret & Jessie* was captured and brought into this port as a prize, that her cargo was found to consist principally of goods recently shipped from New-York.

A CHIROGRAPHIC MARVEL.—M. D. DAVIDSON, of 204 East Broadway, has erected another monument to his chirographic skill and perseverance in the shape of a condensed copy of Mayor GUNTHER's *Message, which he has written upon a piece of* Bristol board in size 10x12 inches. This document extended through nearly three columns of the TIMES; but Mr. DAVIDSON has carefully and minutely copied every letter and sentence in the space named, shaping them in such a way that they compose the sentence, "The Annual Message to the Common Council of the City of New-York, from his Honor the Mayor, CHARLES GODFREY GUNTHER, on the occasion of his inauguration, January the Fourth, Eighteen Hundred Sixty-four." As an *addendum*, Mr. DAVIDSON has appended to this document Mayor GUNTHER's message regarding the death of Archbishop HUGHES. It will, of course, be understood that comparatively a small portion of the 10x12 inches named is occupied in transcribing these documents. It would not be hazarding much to assert that Mr. DAVIDSON has expended more labor in thus transcribing this document than its composition originally cost; but with that the public has nothing to do, if he feels repaid for his task.

TRIED TO CHEAT HIS TAILOR.—CHRISTOPHER MCGOWAN was arrested yesterday by Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, on the charge of grand larceny. The complainant in the case is Mr. PETER D. BROWN, merchant tailor in Eighth-avenue. The latter testified that some time since MCGOWAN ordered a coat, the price of which was $35, and directed it to be sent to his residence in Thirtieth-street at a certain hour; the bill, he said, must be sent with the coat. At the appointed time the coat and bill were sent by a lad who met MCGOWAN on the walk in Thirtieth-street, a few steps from the house designated. MCGOWAN, who it seems had been watching for the coming of the coat, seized the latter, with the bill, and made his escape before the boy could call for assistance. The offender was taken before Justice LEDWITH, and committed in default of $1,000 bail. The magistrate says he is determined to put a stop to this species of swindling.

ARREST OF TWO MORE SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.—B. M. CAHILL, agent of the New-York Fire Insurance Company, was arrested by order of Marshal MURRAY, for defrauding PATRICK HUGHES of his bounty money. After being locked up all night he refunded the money and was allowed to depart. WM. F. GESSNER, a well-known Ninth Ward politician, was also arrested, charged with defrauding GEORGE TAYLOR and BEN JOHNSON, colored men, out of their bounties. JOHNSON states that he was brought on from Washington in order to enlist, and was mustered in at Lafayette Hall. GESSNER received $300, and gave him $10, promising to give the remaining [illegible] when JOHNSON was safely on board the boat bound for Riker's Island. The promise was not fulfilled, and GESSNER was sent to the Police Headquarters for the night, to be sent to Fort Lafayette if the money was not refunded.

POCKET-PICKING.—While the greatest activity prevails in nearly all branches of business, the nefarious business of pocket-picking seems to be as successful as any, and to be constantly on the increase, as any reader of the newspapers of the day must have noticed, and, it is probable, that not one case of pocket-picking in a hundred comes to the knowledge of the public. By inserting a wire on their nimble fingers into the pocket, the pick-pocket readily abstracts the pocketbook, &c. If this method is not convenient, then by drawing a sharp blade, attached to a ring, across the pocket of the pants, coat or lady's dress, they readily secure the contents. Elsewhere is an advertisement of WILSON's patent safety money pocket, and, as it is recommended by the Chief of the Detective Police as a safeguard

...a safeguard.

THE ORDER AS TO BOGUS MILITARY OFFICERS.—The order issued by Gen. HAYS in regard to the bogus military officers abounding in this City, has met with general approval, as due to the service which these men were discrediting, and as due also to the public on whom they impose, and many of whom under the guise, they swindled. The order of Gen. HAYS instructs Provost-Marshals and recruiting officers, whenever any such bogus officers shall appear or be brought before them, they shall at once strip from him shoulder straps, buttons, pant stripes, in short every emblem or ornament which indicated any connection with the United States service. There is a punishment provided by law for this kind of imposition—fine or imprisonment, or both. The order does not appear to require that Provost-Marshals shall make it a special part of their duties to cause the arrest of these men.

THE LAST DRAFT AND THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.—The "skedaddlers" from the last draft are now in a pretty bad way. Orders have been issued for the arrest of every man who ought to have put in an appearance when drafted, and who failed to do so. Brig.-Gen. HAYS, the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal of this City, in issuing the order, says that he is surprised at the small number of drafted men arrested who are endeavoring to avoid doing the duty of soldiers, and has commanded that the list of each Ward should be carefully gone through, and that each individual case should be reported "not found," "removed," or whatever the reason of the drafted man's non-appearance.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Annual Sunday School Missionary Meeting in Brooklyn, under the auspices of the American Sunday School Union, will be held in the First Reformed Dutch Church (Rev. A. A. WILLITS, pastor,) to-morrow evening. Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Church, Rev. J. H. BURTIS, Associate Secretary of Missions, Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, and Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, will address the meeting. Rev. Mr. CHIDLAW has lately returned from Chattanooga, and will speak of the moral condition of the poor whites and freedmen, and how best to elevate them.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Feb. 11.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury came into court this morning with sixty indictments; most of them were against liquor sellers, for retailing without a license under the Internal Revenue Law. The others were for various offences on board of vessels.

FEB. 12.—*The United States vs. James Reilly.*—The motion for a new trial in this case was argued to-day. The defendant was convicted a few days since of retailing liquor without a license under the Internal Revenue Laws. The motion for a new trial involves the question of the constitutionality of the law. It was argued by Mr. McKeon for the defendant, and by the District-Attorney in behalf of the Government.

How Ex-Sheriff Kelly was Deprived of a Pair of Horses and what followed in the Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

John Kelly vs. Elbert Nostrand.—This was an action to recover for the alleged loss of one horse and injuries to another, the horses being the property of the plaintiff, Ex-Sheriff Kelly. The loss, as alleged, was occasioned by the fault of the defendant, a veterinary surgeon, who was treating one of them for a swelling on the hock, and it appeared that the injuries from which the horse died were occasioned by the fall when he was cast, preparatory to the process of "firing."

The defendant pleaded that he was one of a firm composed of himself and Charles Burden, and claimed that no fault of his caused the loss of the horse, and that the one injured was injured in consequence of falling through a grating, he having broken his halter during the night.

After a trial of two or three days the complaint was dismissed on the ground that the partner of defendant should have been joined with him in the action.

R. L. Larremore and Edwin James, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel, for defendant.

Charter Party—Liability for Hire of Vessel.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice [illegible].

George Hotchkiss vs. Richard M. Everett et al.—In this case, reported in the TIMES of the 11th, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,852 90. Hawkins and Latham, plaintiff's attorneys; Phelps and [illegible], defendants' attorneys.

Damages for Carelessly Letting the Croton Run.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Herman Sternberg et al. vs. John A. Fisher.—This case was fully reported in the TIMES of the 11th, and the jury, yesterday, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $666 66.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Town vs. Van Loon.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Camp vs. Bradford.—Plaintiff is not entitled to his costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 12, 1864.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co. R. 109	50 Nor. & Wor. R. ... 91
2,000 do. ... 109½	200 Reading R. ... 129
2,000 do. ... [illegible]	100 do. ... 119½
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co. 105½	100 do. ... 119½
20,000 do. ... 105½	100 do. ... b10.129
5,000 U. S. 1s, '65 Cer. ... 98	100 do. ... b10.129½
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. ... 98¾	1100 do. ... b10.129
10,000 do. ... 98½	50 Mich. Cen. R. ... b10.134½
1,000 Ill. War Loan ... 102	100 do. ... s30.134½
2,000 Virginia St. 6s ... 67	100 do. ... 134½
1,000 N. C. State 6s ... 62	100 do. ... b10.134½
10,000 do. ... 62½	100 do. ... 134
[illegible]	200 M. So. & N. I. R. ... 94½
2,000 Ohio&Miss. R. C. 85	5 Panama R. ... 223
10,000 do. ... 85½	200 Ill. Cen. Full S. ... 122
20,000 do. ... 86	1300 Ill. Cen. R. S. ... 129½
3,000 [illegible] 2d M. ... 121	300 do. ... b10.129
7,000 Har. R. 2d M. ... 99½	300 do. ... s30 129½
10,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Con. [illegible]	100 do. ... 129½
1st M. Sbg. F. Bds. 125	200 Clev. & Pitts. ... [illegible]
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. ... 78	100 do. ... s30.115
3,000 do. ... 77½	200 do. ... 115
[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 86	100 do. ... b15.115½
2,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. ... 91	200 do. ... b3.115½
2,000 Am. Gold ... 159½	100 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 155
50 Bank of Commerce 102	300 Gal. & Chi. R. ... [illegible]
50 Hanover Bank ... 100	100 do. ... b10.115½
50 Chatham Bank ... 100	300 do. ... 116
5 Park Bank ... 130	100 do. ... b10.115½
50 CantonCo. ... 46½	300 do. ... 115½
200 Cumb. Coal Prf. ... 67½	[illegible]
100 Quick. M. Co. ... 47½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. ... 137½
200 Copake Iron Mines. ... 14	300 do. ... s30.136
200 Mar. Min. Co. ... 30½	300 Chi. & R. I. R. ... 120
200 Pacific M. S. Co. ... 220	100 do. ... b10.117¼
200 N. Y. Cen. R. ... s30.133¼	300 do. ... b10.117¼
300 Erie R. ... 112¾	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R. ... 64½
200 Erie Railway Pr. ... 103½	100 Tol. & Wab. R. ... 61
300 Hud. R. R. ... 146	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref. ... 74
200 Harlem R. ... 103	100 Chi. & N. W. ... 51½
[illegible]	100 Chic. B. & Q. R. ... 126½
[illegible]	100 Chi. & Al. Pr. ... 83
3000 Harlem R. ... 103¼	100 Peninsula R. ... 42
[illegible]	100 Miss. & Mo. R. ... 45

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co. 110	300 Read. R. ... 129½
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co. 105½	100 do. ... 129½
15,000 Mo. State 6s ... 68	[illegible]
4,000 Amer. Gold ... [illegible]	[illegible]
200 Canton Co. ... [illegible]	100 Mich. Cen. R. ... [illegible]
200 Cum. Coal Pref. ... [illegible]	1400 Clev. & P. R. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

200 do. ... 113	300 do. ... 116½
200 Harlem R. ... 113½	300 do. ... 117¼
200 Erie R. ... 113½	100 do. ... 117¼
1000 do. ... 113½	100 do. ... 117
100 do. ... s10 113½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. ... 136½
100 do. ... s30.113½	1500 Chi. & R. I. ... 118
50 Erie R. Pr. ... 104	100 do. ... b15.117½
100 do. ... 104½	1000 do. ... 117½
100 do. ... 104½	100 do. ... 117¼
100 do. ... 104½	200 do. ... 117½
400 Hud. R. R. ... 146½	700 do. ... b30.117½
100 do. ... 146½	3100 do. ... b30.118
200 M. S. & N. I. R. ... 94½	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. ... 96
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 137	100 do. ... 96½
600 Ill. Cen. R. S. ... 131	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

800 Erie R. ... s.113	400 Clev. & Pitts. R. ... 116
5000 do. ... b3.113½	2500 do. ... 116½
200 do. ... 113	400 do. ... s10.116½
100 do. ... b3.113	1000 do. ... s.116½
500 do. ... b3.113½	200 do. ... 116½
800 do. ... 113½	1000 do. ... b in a w.116½
600 do. ... s3.113½	200 do. ... b3.116½
200 do. ... c.113½	750 Gal. & Chi. ... 117
200 do. ... 113½	400 do. ... 119
300 do. ... b3.113½	500 do. ... s3.119
250 Erie Pref. ... 104½	100 do. ... bnw.119
200 do. ... c.104½	650 do. ... b3.118½
1200 do. ... 104½	200 do. ... b10.118½
200 do. ... b3 104½	900 Clev. & Tol. R. ... 137
300 Hudson R. R. ... 146½	200 do. ... 136½
100 do. ... s3.146½	200 do. ... s3.136½
300 do. ... 146½	200 do. ... s30.136½
100 do. ... b10.146½	200 Chic. & R. I. ... 118
300 Reading R. ... 130	250 do. ... 118½
300 do. ... 129½	200 do. ... 118½
100 do. ... c.130½	200 do. ... 118½
200 do. ... 130½	200 do. ... s3.119
300 do. ... b3 130½	600 do. ... b15.119
100 do. ... c.130½	100 Mil. & Pr. DuC.R. ... 65
100 do. ... s3.130½	700 Tol.& Wab. R. ... 60½
300 Mich. Cen. R. ... b3.135	200 do. ... c 61½
200 do. ... 135	100 Miss. & Mo. R. ... 44½
100 do. ... c.134½	100 Canton Co. ... 41
300 do. ... 134½	1100 Cumb. Coal ... 68
300 M. S. & N. I. R. ... s3 94½	200 do. ... 67½
200 do. ... s3 94½	400 Quicksilver M. Co. ... 47½
100 do. ... 94½	200 do. ... b15 47½
100 do. ... b6 94½	200 do. ... 47½
400 do. ... b10 94½	200 Mar. Min. Co. ... 29
200 do. ... s30 94	200 do. ... 31½
300 Ill. Cen. R. ... 130½	200 do. ... b3 31½
200 do. ... 130½	200 do. ... s30 31½
200 do. ... 130½	$6,000 Sandy River Coal
200 do. ... s3.130½	& Oil Co. 1st M. Bs. 98
400 do. ... b3.130½	100 Wyom. Valley Coal
100 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 98½	Co. ... ex div 61

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d. 133½	600 Gal. & Chic. R. ... 117
100 do. ... b3.133½	500 do. ... b3.117
100 do. ... s3.133½	500 do. ... 116½
300 Erie R. ... 113	100 do. ... b10 117
200 do. ... 112½	200 do. ... 116½
100 do. ... b5.112½	100 do. ... 116½
200 do. ... s3.112½	100 do. ... 116½
200 do. ... bnw.113	100 do. ... s3.116½
200 do. ... b5.113½	100 do. ... s3.116½
100 Erie R. Prf. ... 104½	300 Chic. & R. I. ... b3.117½
200 Hud. R. R. ... 146	200 do. ... 117½
100 do. ... b5.146½	100 do. ... 117½
200 Harlem R. ... 103½	100 do. ... b3.117½
300 do. ... s3 103½	100 Chic. & N. W. R. ... 50½
400 Reading R. ... 130½	50 Mil.& P. Du C. ... 65
400 do. ... b3 130½	100 do. ... 64½
100 Mich. Cen. R. ... 134½	100 T. H. & Alt. Pf. ... 81
100 do. ... s3 134½	100 do. ... b10 81
100 M. S. & N. I. R. ... 94	300 Tol. & Wab. Pf. ... 74
300 do. ... s30 93½	600 Cumb. Coal Co. ... b3 68½
100 do. ... s3 94	200 do. ... 68½
100 do. ... s30 94	100 do. ... 68½
100 do. ... 94½	600 do. ... s10 68½
200 Ill. Cen. R. ... 130½	200 Quicks. M. Co. ... b3 47
100 do. ... b3.130½	200 do. ... s30 47
50 do. ... 130½	300 do. ... 47
1000 do. ... b10.130½	100 do. ... b3 47½
1000 do. ... b10.131	100 do. ... b15 47½
100 Clv. & Pitts. R. ... 116½	100 Wyoming Val. Coal
300 do. ... s3.116½	Co. ... ex div. 60
300 do. ... 116	$6,000 Sandy Riv. Coal
200 do. ... s3.116	& Oil Co. 1st M. B. 87
200 do. ... 116	300 Mariposa M. Co. ... 31½
200 do. ... b10.116½	300 Copake Iron M. ... s15 14½
1200 do. ... b3 116	300 do. ... b16 14½
300 Clev. & Tol. R. ... s3.136½	

FRIDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The mails from Europe last night brought forward some very considerable orders for United States Stocks, chiefly from the Continent, and at limits which could be readily met at or near the present currency of Exchange. At an early hour in the forenoon the competition among buyers for this account caused an advance of 1½@2 per cent. on the Popular Loan, and also on the long Six Per Cents, of 1881, the former being the principal attraction. The amounts taken up from the Money Brokers on Wall-street, from 105½ to 106¼ per cent., were very large as compared with the limited offerings at the Stock Exchange Board. The transactions of the day are variously estimated from $600,000 to $800,000 in the Popular 5-20 years Stock alone. Some considerable parcels of the Coupons of 1881 were taken at 110 per cent., and 109¾ per cent. and the accrued interest was bid for the 7.30 per cent. Treasury Notes convertible into the 1881 Stock. The immediate orders which came from abroad induced the belief that others will follow by the succeeding mails, and in the afternoon there was some disposition manifested to buy on speculation; though this demand was met by sellers, who were taken somewhat by surprise by the rapid advance since yesterday, and willing to realize on part of their biddings.

The movement in Government Stocks had its influence on Bills on London for the steamer to-morrow, although the demand for gold for immediate delivery on *short* contracts, kept up its price to 159¼@159½, as against 159¼ at the close of business yesterday. Bills were 174@174½ per cent., which quotation is relatively cheaper than gold. We hear of only a moderate export demand for the latter. The financial news from London and the Continent by the mails of last night is regarded as more favorable to the European money markets.

The price of Money in our market to-day cannot be quoted over 6 ℔ cent. as the rule to the established Stock Exchange and Money Brokers.

The price of Money in our market to-day is 6@7 ℔ cent. to the Brokers, the inside figure being nearer the rule of the Street than yesterday. There is a good supply from lenders, on call loan, and the ease is increased by the reimbursement of old loans on Government Stocks which are being sold to go abroad. The feeling is unusually buoyant to-day among the leading Wall-street firms, who have made Government securities the chief staple of their business for some time past. The Banks and Private Banking establishments that subscribed liberally to the Popular Loan are also finding their reward in the present advance in its value. The Fourth National secured $2,000,000 at the very close of the subscription, and the First National and its correspondents in the interior, nearly or quite as much. Some of the large local Banks and Banks for Savings were also fortunate in this respect.

The Stock Exchange recovered its buoyancy after the Rock Island breakdown of yesterday. The general Railway list sympathised but momentarily with the collapse of an isolated *corner*, which was carried up with great vigor and daring two months ago, without much regard to the market for other Stocks, and at the early Board this forenoon the activity and confidence of speculation were quite as marked as earlier in the week. The business, it will be noticed, took a wide range, and was heavy in amount on nearly all the New-York and Western Shares. Among the former, Erie Preferred attracted more attention, because of the process now going on of converting the fourth and fifth mortgages of the company into Common Stock. When this is completed, the Preference Stock will rank equal to a fourth mortgage on the vast estate of the concern, standing behind only $12,000,000 senior mortgages, of which $3,000,000 is to be turned into Common Stock in (or before) the year 1868. Of the Western Roads, Galena also attracted attention, owing to the heavy buying, on a rapid advance in prices, by the leader of the recent Rock Island party. The additional business in Rock Island, at about the minimum rates of last night, was so large as to induce the suspicion of new combinations in the Stock, but the evidence of this is not yet apparent. The old party are understood to have brought their accounts to a close, and it is said to a profitable close. Their late extraordinary movement extending over 60 days than involved more than the entire capital Stock of 56,500 shares.

At 4 o'clock the demand for the Railways was not quite so strong as on the printed sales of the Second Board, though the fluctuations in price were not material, except on Galena, which relapsed to 116½@117 ℔ cent. Governments kept firm, and Gold and Exchange fairly steady. Among the miscellaneous shares, there was a further advance in Cumberland Coal to-day, and Missouri 6 ℔ cents. were also firmer. It may interest the holders of these bonds hereafter, to select out the issue to the Pacific Road of Missouri. The Company owning this property, and who are indorsers on $7,000,000 Missouri 6 ℔ cents, we understand, have secured Legislative action to enable them to complete their line to the Kansas boundary.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	159½	159½	Mich. Central	134	135
U. S. 6s, 1881	109	110	Mich. Southern	93½	94½
N. Y. Central	133	133½	Mich. Guarant'd	138	139
Erie	112¾	112½	Illinois Cen.	129	131
Erie Preferred	103¼	104½	Pittsburgh	114¼	116
Hudson	142¾	146½	Fort Wayne	97½	98½
Pacific Mail	220	220	Rock Island	119	117¾
Harlem	103¼	103½	Galena	113½	116½
Canton	46½	46½	Reading	129	129½
Treas. Cer., new	98¼	98½	Quicksilver	48	47
Toledo	134½	133¾	Cum'land Coal	67	68
Northwest	50½	51	Mariposa	28½	31

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	100
Manhattan	136	Bank of N. America	105
America	127	Hanover	99½
Tradesmen's	110	Irving	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Metropolitan	110
National	105	Grocers'	110
State of New-York	103½	Shoe and Leather	105
Commerce	102½	St. Nicholas	101
Broadway	150	Marine	102½
American Exchange	105½	Commonwealth	99
Chatham	100	Park	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105½	Alton & T. Haute firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	104½	Al. & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	102½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101	Chi. & N. W. Exten.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s Con. '76	138	Chi. & N. W. firsts	99
Erie thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. seconds	77¾
Erie fourths, '80	113	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	98
Erie fifths, '88	113	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86½
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Hud. R. seconds, S. F. '85	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¼
Hud. R. thirds, '75	133	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Har. seconds, '64	99½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	102
Har. thirds, '68	98½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	84½
Mich. C. '69 & '72	121	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Mich. Cen. new 1sts, '82	124	Chi. & Alt. firsts	101
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Ill. Central, '75	123½	Chi. & Alt. Income	99

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., will hold their regular auction sale of stocks, &c., to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. See auction column.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 11, were $2,025,063, against $781,017 same week last year, and $959,261 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,559	$712,916	316	$127,567	485	$161,592
Mf. of Cot'n	606	197,026	149	40,087	349	79,313
Mf. of Silk	509	814,730	109	141,539	109	122,659
Mf. of Flax	844	180,259	3,720	54,809	269	67,659
Miscellan's	484	60,644	22	5,918	1,302	19,615
Total	3,951	$1,854,573	4,316	$370,490	2,477	$477,338
		370,490				1,654,573

Total entered...$2,025,063   Total marketed...$2,132,411

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,860,563 89, including for Customs, $265,000; payments, $3,790,920 98; balance, $33,432,896 60.

Sales of Real Estate—Feb. 11.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

6 lots of land on Westerly side of Corlears-st., the entire front between Water and Front sts., each	$2,950
Bulkhead on Corlears-st., having a front of 140 feet; also, the water front in front of said premises	9,500
House and lot No. 379 Washington-st., 25x75	12,650
House and lot No. 367 Washington-st., 20x60	5,300
House and lot No. 474 Greenwich st., 18.9x80	4,100
House and lot No. 94 Grand-st., 25x75	10,550
House and lot No. 679 Broome-st., 22x94	6,650
House and lot No. 25 Bleecker-st., 20x67	7,550
House and lot No. 29 Carmine-st., 25x90	6,700
House and lot No. 48 Leroy-st., 25x90	5,700
House and lot No. 131 Charles-st., 25x97	5,600
House and lot No. 120 Charles-st., 25x97	5,000
House and lot No. 19 Barrow-st., 25x81	8,650
House and lot No. 167 Amos-st., 18.9x90	5,000
1 lot on West side 11th-av., 50 feet North of [illegible]-st., 25x100	1,300
House and lot No. 111 Duffield-st., Brooklyn	3,650

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 90 bbls. Ashes, 10,632 bbls. Flour, 253 bbls. and 2,567 bags Corn Meal, 2,123 bushels Wheat, 862 bushels Corn, 510 bushels Rye, 9,060 bushels Oats, 2,057 bushels Malt, 3,464 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,700 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio is in brisk demand, and held higher. Other kinds are in moderate request at our quotations. Java 41c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33¼c.@35c. with sales of 24,500 bags here and to arrive; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy to-day. Middling at 81c.@82c., chiefly within the range, ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 650 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, and has declined slightly. Sales since our last, 9,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 25@$6 55; poor to choice extra State, at $6 70@$7 25, chiefly at $6 80@$6 95; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 25	@$6 55
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 25	@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 35	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour is quiet at declining prices; sales since our last, 1,370 bbls., at $7 50@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward; sales 860 bbls. extra at $6 80@$8 80, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 50@$6 60 ℔ bbl. Sales 170 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 25@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales, 500 bbls.; also, 300 puncheons Brandywine at $28 50 each. Sales were likewise made of 125 bbls. Buckwheat Flour at $5 75 ℔ bbl., and 250 bags do. $2 75@$3 ℔ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT.—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4 20@$4 25, and Bunch Raisins, at $4 10@$4 12½ ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, to-day, and prices have declined a shade, the market closing heavily. Sales since our last 71,000 bushels, including inferior to fair White Western at $1 78@$1 80; Amber Western at $1 70@$173; Red Western at $1 66@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 60@$1 62½, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 57@$1 61; Chicago Spring, $1 55@$1 60. Red Jersey, $1 68 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in more request, chiefly for Government use, at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,500 bushels, at $1 22 for mixed Western, in store,—holders now refusing to sell at this rate; $1 18@$1 21 for inferior to good Jersey Yellow, and $1 20@$1 23 for White do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 27@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, at previous quotations. We quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Western at 89c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90c.; Jersey at 82c.@87c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request at $1 20@$1 45, as extremes, ℔ bushel; sales 3,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales 1,800 bushels.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in good request, at 23½c., and 15c.@15½c., respectively.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request at $1 10@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is held firmly, but is quiet.

HIDES—Are in limited demand, at former rates.

HOPS—Continue salable and firm at from 26c.@35c., according to quality, and crop of 1863, at 20c.@33c. ℔ ℔.

LATHS.—Eastern are inactive at $1 50 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is in good request and buoyant. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 43c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 44c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, Good, 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, Good, 48c.@50c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 32c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 26c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 42c.@45c., cash ℔ ℔.

METALS—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds at former prices. Refined Ingot Copper, 39½c.@41½c. ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 35@$3 [illegible] ℔ gallon; Tar at $11 50@$14 ℔ bbl., and Rosin at $35 50@$38 50 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@$1 15; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 50@$1 ℔ gallon; and $3 25@$3 37½ and $4 75@$5 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 29½c.@31½c.; Refined do. at 51c.@55c. free, and 45½c.@47½c. in bond ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 2,269 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request at advancing prices. Sales since our last of 4,800 bbls., at $23 for New Mess, $23@$23 25 for this and next month's delivery; $21@$21 12½ for Mess, last season's packing; $20@$20 25 for two-year old Mess; $23@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $20@$22 for Thin Mess; $21@$23 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $15@$18 for Old and New Prime ℔ bbl. Cut meats continue salable and buoyant at 11½c.@14½c. for Hams, and 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔; sales 1,400 packages. Bacon is in lively request at 11½c.@13½c. according to quality, ℔ ℔; sales 1,850 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in active request to-day at 9½c.@11½c., the latter for choice City, ℔ ℔. Lard is in good demand and advancing; sales 2,800 tcs. and bbls. at 12c.@13½c., the latter an extreme rate, ℔ ℔. Beef is in more demand at steady rates; sales 1,200 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $27 00@$30 ℔ tierce. Sales 300 tcs. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand at 23c.@29c. for poor to choice Western, and 28c.@35c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair request at 13½c.@17c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is inactive, at old prices, including East India at $7 50@$8 50 per 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is in fair demand, and very firm.

SEEDS—Are in request at buoyant prices. Clover 13½c.@14c. ℔ ℔; Rough Flax $3 20@$3 45; Timothy $3@$3 30 ℔ bushel.

SPICES—Are in more demand, and held with more firmness; 4,000 mats Cape were sold on private terms.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 620 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 13c.@14½c., and Cuba, &c., at 12½c.@13½c., and 450 boxes at 13c.@13½c., ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars salable and buoyant at 14c.@17½c. ℔ ℔. Messrs. STUART quote: Granulated, 17½c.; Ground, 17½c.; White (A,) 17c., and Yellow (C,) 16½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 ℔s. at 12½c.@13c., the latter an extreme, for very choice, and 75,000 ℔s. Grease, at 11½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are in good request, and on the advance.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 700 bbls., in lots, at from 88c.@90c. ℔ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active, owing in part to the high rates claimed by shipowners. For Liverpool, 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 4½d., in ship's bags; 160 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 3d.; 750 boxes Bacon, at 10s., by sailing vessel and 25s. by steamer. For London, 200 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d., and by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d.; 200 bales Hay, at ¾d.; 250 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d.; 300 boxes Bacon, at 35s. For Bristol, 100 hhds. Logwood, on private terms. For Cork and orders—A foreign vessel with 25,000 bushels Wheat at 4s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For a direct port in the Bristol Channel—Another foreign vessel with 28,000 bushels Wheat at 4s. 4½d. ℔ quarter. For Havre—40 bales Sea Grass at 45fr., and 1,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Marseilles—40 tons Tallow at 55fr. For Bremen—100 casks Ashes at 15s.; 500 boxes Extract of Logwood at 15s.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburg	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	New-York	Southampton.
Olympus	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Wash'g'n	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
China	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Africa	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Sou'hampton.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Jan. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Louisiana	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Feb. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Feb. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	Southampton	New-York.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Mar. 22	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Cromwell	Feb. 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 20	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton, by the *America*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the ———— will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at...5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at...5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)...5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at...5 A. M., 1:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

10TH EDITION OF
MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD.

A Country Book. By IK MARVEL, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor." In 1 vol., 12mo., $1 50; in beveled boards, &c., $1 75; half-calf, $3 75.

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It develops and enforces, under the form of a Farm History, the views and methods of improvement and of embellishment, &c.; it commends itself to all lovers of the country, whether residing there or confined to the city limits, as well as to those about looking for a country home.

We append extracts from a few notices:

The Chicago *Journal* writes:
"The farmer should read it for its wise lessons on husbandry. The townsman should read it, because it will make him love the country, and cheer him with bright visions of woods, waters, mountains, and happy country homes, and all who love literature should read it, because it is delightfully written, in such sweet, terse and musical English. It is a genuine American classic."

The Albany *Evening Journal* writes:
"The book is full of good matter. It is amusing, instructive, philosophic—in short, just such a book as a scholar and a poet would be likely to write about the noblest of all pursuits," &c., &c.

From the Pittsburgh *Gazette*:
"It is indeed one of the wittiest, yet wisest—one of the most poetical and yet most practical books that we have met with on the subject of farming and the conditions, generally, advantageous and disadvantageous, of life in the country. *It is almost worth a rural library in itself.*"

The New-York *Tribune* says:
"The work is enriched with frequent passages which betray the tenderness of feeling and delicacy of sentiment which have given such a touching grace to the previous writings of the author. It is deeply marked with sturdy, masculine, practical sense; the boldest farmer may devote the Winter evening to its perusal with profit as well as pleasure, while the fine aroma of literary culture which breathes from every page will make it a favorite for the choicest hour of the refined and tasteful reader."

The Buffalo *Commercial* writes:
"We find him in his new guise to be the same quaint, dreamy, poetic, vagarious fellow as of yore—little travelled, perhaps, and frosted by years—but mellowed and improved thereby, like good wine that has been long kept—yet he is the same friend that bewitched us of old."

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. In the evening, the next sermon in the course to young men. Services to commence at 7½.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK in Clinton Hall on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Evening subject chosen by the audience. Admitting discussion at the close. Tickets 10 cents.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of 30th-st. Rev. [illegible], Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service [illegible] o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IRVING HALL.
Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver one of his course of lectures on the "First Christian Century," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*St. Paul in Prison.* The public cordially invited. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL MEETING TO PROMOTE the objects of the American Sunday School Union will be held in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. A. A. WILLITS, pastor,) SABBATH EVENING, the 14th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, Rev. J. T. DURYE, and Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, late from Gen. GRANT'S Army. A general statement of the work of the Society will be made by Rev. J. H. BURTIS, Associate Secretary of Missions. A collection will be taken, and pledges received for a *year*.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD—ITS LOCATION AND TIME OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT, will be considered by the NEW-YORK SCRIPTURE REVIEWING CLASS, in Room No. 8 Clinton-Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.
R. C. McLANE, President.
S. J. COX, Secretary.

"HELL—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, DESTINY."—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the fourth discourse on this subject, at Historical Society's Hall, 2d av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Rich Man in Hell—how he got there, and what he said about it.* Morning service at 10 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to both services.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Missionary Anniversary. Two sermons will be preached in behalf of the missions of M. E. Church, in this Church on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., Rev. Bishop JANES, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. F. BOTTOME, the Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and Baptism at 3 o'clock P. M.

AWFUL WARS AND MASSACRES AT HAND.—Louis Napoleon, the future Anti-Christ, to covenant with the Jews and conquer all nations. (Dan. ix. 27; Rev. xiii. 7.) Coming of Christ about 1867-72, and Millenium. Rev. M. BAXTER, author of a prophetical book at Sheldon's, preaches at Hope Chapel, (ground floor,) Broadway, SUNDAY thrice, at 11, 4 and 7½.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE fifth lecture on *Bunyan's Holy War* will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, on *the Conquest and Occupancy of Mansoul, by Emanuel, with the Process of Petitioning and Pardoning.* Services at half-past seven.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Worth of the Soul.* Rev. Dr. [illegible], of this City, will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening in the week at 7½ o'clock, except Saturday.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Evening subject—*Little Faith and Atheist*—representative characters from "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. [illegible], minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Christ's Second Coming—Scriptural Doctrine of the Future Judgment,* &c. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, is preaching a series of sermons on *The United States in Prophecy*, every Sunday evening. The thirteenth sermon TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNday School Teachers will hold their regular meeting in the 4th av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., (Rev. Dr. Crosby's,) on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for discussion—*The Library, and how to use it.*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. Mr. SLOAT, on SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. A. McGLASHAN, as usual.

MOST IMPORTANT TRUTH.—WHILE THE sects of Christendom are deluded with all the various forms of error, there is one place where pure Bible truth is preached by the messenger of Christ. You are invited to hear him on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 185 Bowery. Seats free.

ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN, CORNER OF Clinton and Atlantic sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will give on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., the fifth sermon of the course on "Our Lord and Practical Life"—*Our Lord a Lawyer, and His Work in Redemption.* Services also at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All who are interested in the great "Life Theme," and the "coming kingdom now nigh at hand," are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D., WILL preach to young men, by invitation of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST—REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., will repeat his sermon on the Liturgy, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Subject—*Liturgic Worship, Natural, Rational and Scriptural.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER OF First-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of New-York, will preach NEXT SABBATH EVENING. The Pastor in the morning. Services at 10½ and 7½.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—CORNER HENRY and Scammel sts. Sunday services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach morning and evening. Lent services every day at 9 A. M. Lecture on FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL H. HELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon—*What is the Matter with Us?* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The fourth lecture of the current course will be given SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Moses BALLOU, on *The Baptist Church and Water Baptism.* Mr. BALLOU preaches also in the MORNING.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND, LL. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, the 14th, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

FOURTEENTH-STREET CHURCH.—REV. Prof. SHEDD, of Amherst College, will occupy the pulpit of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on SUNDAY, and several succeeding Sabbaths. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Rev. Mr. FIVAZ, at No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.; and a free Prayer Meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN E. [illegible], Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacramental service at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½, 3 and 7½, the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. Dr. CARTER, Rector of St. John's Church, Yonkers, will preach at the 10½ and 7½ services.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—HOPE CHAPEL, BROADWAY.—Rev. C. C. GOSS will discourse in the MORNING on the *Certainty of a Future Life.* In the EVENING he will portray some of the *Unseen Miseries of our City.* Children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 14. Morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton-st., corner of Hoyt-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening discourse—*True Progress.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Episcopal) 35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WAYLAND HOYT, of Pittsfield, Mass., will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, PASTOR, will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. [illegible] WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, on SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at [illegible] P. M. The public are specially invited to attend.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. S. M. COX, D. D., will preach in the [illegible] MORNING and EVENING. Services at the usual hours.

B[illegible]—Preaching [illegible] SUNDAY [illegible]. Seats free.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ione: or, The Last Days of Pompeii.

WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ill Treated Il Travatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddlers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving War Figures, &c., at all hours—Bertram; or, The Galley Slave of Toulon—The Tuscarora Whisperer—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Stereoscopticon and the Mirror of the Rebellion.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Demi-Monde.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Port Royal, arrived yesterday, bringing news of an expedition, consisting of three brigades and a light battery, under command of Brig.-Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, having successfully landed, on the 8th inst., at Jacksonville, Fla.—a place which has already been twice occupied and abandoned by our forces. Gen. GILLMORE had followed Gen. SEYMOUR, to look after matters. At Charleston there was nothing new in the position of affairs. The desultory bombardment was not intermitted. An Anglo rebel steamer had been destroyed. She attempted to run the gauntlet of our iron-clad fleet during a fog, but only succeeded in getting ashore on Sullivan's Island, where she was riddled by our gunners.

Gen. CURTIS arrived at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 5th inst., after a horseback journey of four hundred miles over the plains. He will remain there but a few days, being engaged in reorganizing the Army of the Frontier, under Gen. BLUNT, for speedy military operations.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Nashville, says that "some little time will elapse before the army can move, but when it does there will be a crash."

The veteran regiments in Gen. GRANT's army have already begun to return to the field, and are largely recruited. The Sixty-sixth Ohio arrived at Nashville, 103 stronger than when it went home, and the Third Wisconsin returned full.

A telegram from Memphis gives some particulars of the condition and location of the rebel troops in Arkansas. Their entire force is estimated at 14,000. They are scattered to a great extent, and are in every stage of demoralization.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, yesterday, devoted its time chiefly to the consideration of the Deficiency Bill. The amendments of the Senate Ways and Means Committee were agreed to. They strike out all provisions for an increase of the regular clerical force of the departments, and authorize the employment of about one thousand extra clerks for a period not exceeding one year after the close of the rebellion; $150,000 is appropriated for repairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard; $144,000 for works at Port Royal; and $47,000 for repairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Amendments were adopted appropriating $80,000 for deficiencies in the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Ordnance Departments. The Senate then went into Executive Session, when it adjourned until to-day.

The House, yesterday, was exclusively occupied with the Enrollment Bill. Mr. SCHENCK opened the debate by announcing, in reply to a motion for delay from Mr. COX, that the country would not tolerate another hour's delay—the armies must be recruited. The Opposition at once began to filibuster, in order to defeat action on the bill, but they were soon choked off, and the pending amendment to conscript Africans was adopted, by a vote of 84 yeas to 69 nays. The original bill as thus amended was then passed, yeas 93, nays 60. A synopsis of the bill will be found in the Congressional proceedings. The House adjourned till Monday.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Metropolitan Police Bill being under consideration and sharply discussed, it was decided to substitute the names of Messrs. BOSWORTH and MCMURRAY for Messrs. PURDY and JONES. Thus amended, the bill passed to a third reading. The Commissioners now named are Messrs. BOSWORTH, MCMURRAY, ACTON and BERGEN. Among the bills passed was one making appropriations for the payment of the Canal debt for the fiscal year; and one limiting the term of office of Notaries Public to two years, and providing for one for each bank in the State.

In the Assembly a bill for the relief of the Long Island Gas Company was reported favorably. A great many bills of interest to the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn were introduced, and among them a proposition for a railroad in Catharine and Desbrosses streets. The evening session was devoted to a discussion on the Governor's Message.

GENERAL NEWS.

The iron-clad gunboat *Chickasaw* was launched at Carondelet on Wednesday morning. A sad accident marred the occasion. A coil of rope attached to the anchor spun out so rapidly as to carry overboard a daughter of Capt. EADS, three other ladies and a son of Ex-Mayor FILLEY. All were rescued save one, Mrs. BRADLEY, who was drowned.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 9th inst. editorially refers to the connection of Gen. GRANT's name with the Presidency, and with an air of authority says: "Gen. GRANT is not going to trouble himself much concerning these movements of politicians. It is not to his taste. His intention is to close the war as soon as possible, and he wants to be foot-loose, not hampered by political entanglements. He asks no other duty now. *He is not, and will not be, a candidate for the Presidency at the forthcoming election*, and politicians may trim their sails accordingly."

Flour and Wheat were less active yesterday, at drooping prices. Corn and Whisky are in more demand, closing with an upward tendency. Provisions and Rio Coffee were actively sought after, partly by speculative buyers, at buoyant rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Leather, Fruit, Metals, Petroleum, Linseed Oil, Turk's Island Salt, Tallow, Sugars, Wool and Tobacco. Freight engagements were checked by the increased firmness of shipowners.

There was a further rise of two ℔ cent., yesterday, in Government Stocks, with very large transactions on orders from abroad. The Popular Loan, 106½@106¾ ℔ cent. The Stock Market was generally buoyant. Money in easy supply at 6@7 ℔ cent. Gold steady 159½@⅝; Exchange not so strong, 174@174½ ℔ cent.

Unreasonable Because Unseasonable—Mr. Sumner's Proposition.

Attempts are vigorously kept up in some quarters to force upon the public mind Mr. SUMNER's project of amending the Constitution so as to bury Slavery forever. Hot-headed men are unwilling to acquiesce in the wise conclusion of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, that the time has not come for the agitation of that subject. They are determined that it shall be agitated, and forthwith. The only appeal then is to the sound patriotism and calm good sense of the people. We are confident that public opinion will set itself like adamant against the introduction of any such new subject for political controversy at this stage of the war.

What is most needed now is the concentration of the public mind upon the demands of the war crisis. The rebels are collecting their energies for their last desperate effort. They have resorted to means almost unheard of to make themselves more formidable to us than ever. They will open the Spring campaign more nearly matched with us than they have been at any time during the last two years, unless our armies are greatly reinforced. The President understands the danger, and in the enlargement of his call for soldiers from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, has done *promptly and boldly what devolved upon him.* It is for the people to fulfill the work. Incalculable disaster, may come unless it is fulfilled quickly—to a certainty almost will come, if it long remains unfulfilled, or half fulfilled. Time presses. Spring, with all its momentous issues, is close at hand. The supreme concern of the day ought to be the filling up of our depleted armies. It cannot be done in season, without great effort—far greater than has yet been made. There must be more complete and more vigorous combination. The public spirit must be brought up to a yet higher pitch; must acquire more of the determination which is now impelling our enemy to exertions almost superhuman.

What a time is this for the throwing of a new apple of discord into the arena! How is it possible for a man who really wishes the triumph of the Government over the gigantic treason that confronts it more fiercely than ever, to try to distract loyal people with new issues that have nothing to do with the great necessity of strengthening the Government? It cannot for a moment be pretended that the proposed amendment of the Constitution will advance our armies one hair's-breadth toward putting down this rebellion. It has no military bearing whatever against the enemy. Its only military effect, if it be insisted upon, will be felt by ourselves, in diverting the attention, and relaxing the effort, necessary among the people to keep our armies up to their requisite strength.

We have nothing to say against the intrinsic merits of the measure. It is, perhaps, true that the solution of the many perplexities which attend the dealings of the nation with Slavery may finally be found in a constitutional amendment, making an end of the institution summarily and forever. It may be that the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, which was valid only as an act of war, may, when peace comes, require some such supplementary civil action. What we protest against is not the measure itself, but the time taken to urge it. Good as it may be in itself, it is most incongruously and deplorably out of time. The application of the proposition is, for the most part, to territory still in the hands of the rebels. Mr. SUMNER is seeking to amend the Constitution against a people whom the Constitution, at present, can no more reach than if they belonged to another planet. The thing is preposterous, in the literal signification of the word. It places that first which ought to come last. Our first business is to regain jurisdiction over the rebel territory. When that is done, then, and not until then, may we fitly discuss how we will exercise that jurisdiction. We may pile our constitutional amendments, pertaining to the South, sky high; they will only excite the derision of our enemies, and of the world at large, until we acquire the power to enforce them. We have no such power yet. Unless our earnestness and singleness of purpose are largely improved, there is danger that we never shall have it. This is what ought to concern Mr. SUMNER, if he be a true patriot. The effort he made in getting upon paper his terrible string of resolutions against rebel Slavery, might, if properly directed, have put a whole regiment into the field against rebel slaveholders; and we don't suppose any sane man will doubt which would have the greatest effect upon the fortunes either of Slavery or of the rebellion.

We say that not only true loyalty, but consistent Anti-Slavery itself, forbids this unseasonable introduction of a new political Anti-Slavery issue. It is absolutely certain that the anxiety of Northern abolitionists to kill Slavery can never be gratified unless this war against the rebellion succeeds. If the "Confederacy" acquires its independence, Slavery there will be as secure from their hostility as Slavery in Cuba or in Brazil. They, of all men, are the most bound in consistency to devote themselves with the most absolute concentration of purpose to the reinforcement of our armies and the most effective prosecution of the war. And yet Mr. SUMNER, ever since this war began, has had ten thoughts and ten thousand words against Slavery, while he has had one for the war. This is not true patriotism. It is not true Anti-Slaveryism. The war should be the all-engrossing thought. Without it the country cannot live. Without it, Slavery will not die. The Union cannot be resolved into new life, nor constitutionalized into new life; it has got to be conquered into new life. So, too, Slavery cannot be resolved to death, nor constitutionalized to death; fighting only can reach it, and through victory alone will it perish.

The Present and Prospective Strength of the Rebel Armies.

The aggregate of force which the rebels now have in the field would be a very interesting as well as very important matter to settle definitely; but the absence of reliable data renders it somewhat difficult to do so. The rebel estimates themselves vary from a given number up to three times that number. In the late debate in the rebel House of Representatives, Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, stated that "the Confederacy has at this time 400,000 men on its muster rolls;" but he goes on to add, "*probably not one-half are actually in the field.*"

Mr. SMITH was followed by Mr. HOLCOMBE, of Virginia, who asserted in opposition to this statement that they have now "500,000 men *in the field*," and added that "the new law would add a hundred thousand more." If it would be interesting for us to know whether Mr. SMITH or Mr. HOLCOMBE is correct in his estimate of the rebel strength, it is certainly equally so to the rebel Congress, for the difference between 200,000 men and 500,000 men is hardly one to be sneezed at. It is probable that Mr. SMITH's figure of 200,000 may be too low; but it is more than probable, it is certain, that Mr. HOLCOMBE's figure of 500,000 is entirely too high, for it can be proved that the rebels *cannot possibly* have 500,000 men, or anything like that number, now under arms.

The total available military capital which *the rebels had to start the war with—including* the entire white male population between the ages of 18 and 45—was about 800,000. Now, though two successive conscriptions have been had, the whole of this number has not yet been drawn from, for the rebel Congress has lately had under discussion the proposition to conscribe the class that have already furnished substitutes, and this number is estimated by themselves at 100,000 men. Let us, therefore, give them the most liberal possible allowance, and suppose that they have had in arms during the campaigns of the past three years 700,000. *From this* figure, which we believe to be considerably in excess of the reality, but which we postulate in order that we may err on the safe side, we have now to subtract the losses of the rebels by battle and disease. Official returns from rebel sources authorize us in putting these at 250,000 men. This would leave 450,000. In addition to this we must deduct the 50,000 prisoners we now hold. This leaves 400,000, which is precisely the figure which Mr. SMITH, in the rebel Congress, stated as the number *on the muster rolls*. But while he claims that there are 400,000 men on the muster rolls, he admits that there are but 200,000 men actually in the field. The question now is, where are the *other* 200,000 men?

Such items as the following from a late issue of the Richmond *Whig* will furnish the reply: "*The country is now full of deserters and stragglers, hiding in our mountains and swamps, and in many instances confederating with negroes in marauding upon planters.*" This is the class whom JEFF. DAVIS designated by the gentle euphemism of "absentees," and whom he has been trying to woo back to their allegiance by the double means of touching appeals and the more potent enginery of cavalry scouts and bloodhounds. The rebel journals have themselves placed the number of these "absentees" as high as two hundred thousand men. If we suppose that they get as many as a half of these back, it would give the rebel military force a strength of 300,000 men, and we believe that this is quite as high as the most liberal data will possibly allow us to fix it. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, whose estimates doubtless embrace all that is known to the Government on the subject, in a late speech placed the present rebel strength at 260,000, which, we dare say, is as near the actuality as we can hope to reach.

To this present aggregate the rebel counselors are now devising measures to add what reinforcements they can. The only recourse they have for this is, first to extend the conscriptable age from forty-five to fifty-five; and, secondly, to press into the army all who have been exempted by reason of furnishing substitutes. The rebel Senate passed the bill contemplating both of these crucial measures; but the House of Representatives, reflecting on the disastrous consequence of taking away the small class engaged in the production of food, and in the mechanic arts, annulled these provisions, or at least restricted their action in several important particulars. This action, of course, lessens the small force available for the reinforcement of their armies. It may in fact be possible for the rebel leaders to add forty or fifty thousand men to the force now in the field, which would raise the aggregate force with which to enter the Spring campaign now being inaugurated, to 300,000 men.

It is true that these 300,000 trained soldiers, concentrated in two or three powerful armies and judiciously handled, may achieve much, and we have not been of those who are disposed to underrate what it is in the power of these men still to accomplish. But the moral which we wish to point is, that the rebel armies have reached their utmost limit, that they cannot possibly be added to, *because the military basis is exhausted*, and that the desperate players who have for three years past, with matchless skill, conducted the gigantic game of rebellion, have now their last throw in their hands. A battle Summer like to that of last year, even if, unlike that of last year, it should be one in which we gain no decisive military successes, would still, by mere dint of the number of men killed, disabled and diseased, leave the rebels so crippled that operations of any great magnitude must henceforth be to them out of the question.

The Conscription Bill as Passed.

Congress yesterday completed the Conscription Bill, and having already gone through the Senate, it now only awaits the President's approval to become the law of the land. The measure has had a stormy passage through the House, and there were times when we much feared it would suffer shipwreck. The Copperheads exhausted every resource of their peculiar tactics to obstruct action on the bill, and if they felt it was out of their power to kill it, they resolved at least to delay it as much as possible. As some important measures of the enrollment could not be carried into effect until the passage of the bill, they doubtless hoped to be able to throw the draft itself over beyond the 10th of March. This triumph has not been allowed them. And in the final vote on the bill as amended, the patriotic voice of the House spoke out clear and bold in a vote of *ninety-three* yeas against *sixty* nays.

It is a matter of some gratification to us that some errors of judgment touching important points in the bill, into which the House fell, and which were made in these columns the subject of urgent protest, were in the end corrected by the better sense of the body. The practical product of the law, when the draft comes to take place, may be more or less, but at least it will not go into effect with such suicidal provisions as, if adopted, must have drained dry the very fountains of our supply. Three hundred dollars now will not put into a man's pocket a certificate that makes it impossible for the country to call on him for three years. The bill, as passed, retains *the wise provisions of the Senate bill which discriminate* between the two classes of substitutes and *restrict* the duration of exemption by commutation. If the substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; but, if the substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall be liable to draft in filling future quotas. And if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft during the time for which the person was drafted, unless the names placed in the box be sooner exhausted, in which case the name shall be returned to the wheel.

For these two important improvements over the old act, and which are the main limitations to its fatal effects, the country is indebted to Senator SHERMAN. They were adopted by the Senate, but passing into the House were first rejected and afterwards restored. It is impossible to exaggerate their importance—an importance which reaches into the future much more even than it touches the present. We regard their retention as a positive triumph.

There are several other features of the bill which though of great are yet of subordinate interest. In the apportionment of the quotas of different localities, account is to be taken as far as practicable of the number of men they have previously furnished to the service, and localities are to be credited with those who have entered the naval service. Enrollment Boards are to revise their schedules with the view of adding all names that have been omitted as well as all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty previous to the draft, and all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens. Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denomination, are, when drafted into the military service, to be considered noncombatants, and be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals or to the care of freedmen, or pay the sum of $300 to such person as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, provided that no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section, unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declarations.

The following persons are exempted, namely: such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom. The two classes are consolidated, and the bill also contains the section for enrolling all the able-bodied males of African descent, &c., upon which a separate vote was taken before the bill was passed.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS IN TROUBLE.—The Internal Revenue Law was very generally accepted by our people with cheerfulness. We have heard of but one effort of any consequence to nullify its provisions or to seriously oppose them, and that has been on the part of the liquor dealers, many of whom refused to take out the license required by the act, and clubbed together to oppose the law in the courts. Their battle with the Government is now fairly set. The Government has convicted one of them of retailing liquor without a license, an offence which renders the transgressor of the law liable to an imprisonment for a period to be fixed by the discretion of the court, not exceeding two years; and a day or two since some forty or fifty more of them were indicted in a batch for the same offence.

On the trial of REILLY, the man who was convicted, his counsel raised the question of the constitutionality of the law, and this question was yesterday argued fully before the court on a motion for a new trial. If the court should sustain the law, the battle will be pretty nearly over for this part of the country, as there is no appeal from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court at Washington in a criminal case, except upon a certificate of a division of opinion between two Judges, while this case has been tried before Judge SHIPMAN alone. And as the Judge announced some days ago that he should make no long delay in disposing of the questions of law involved, and that he should expect to proceed at once to dispose of the other cases before the court, the Government will have the means of making its victory, if it wins one, neither barren nor indecisive. The spectacle of thirty or forty liquor dealers before the court, in doubt as to how long a term of imprisonment its discretion might severally subject them to, would be speedily followed by a rush of the whole fraternity to the collectors' offices, to make their peace and get their licenses.

THE TROUBLE ABOUT CITY REFORM.—The "Citizens' Association," which has been formed for the purpose of promoting reform in the Municipal Government, will be a very valuable organization if the members do not mistake its object, and do not expect too much. They must not imagine, in the first place, that any number of "appeals" to the tax-payers will be productive of the smallest benefit, no matter how cogent they may be. The tax-payers know all about the corruption of the City Government, and all heartily detest and abhor the "Ring," but they are divided into two classes: The first consists of those who, knowing to what extent they are plundered by the banditti of the City Hall, nevertheless find that it "*pays better*" *to submit quietly than to devote any* time to trying to bring about a reform, and will, consequently, as long as indifference pays a good dividend, not suffer themselves to be distracted into vigilance by considerations of general patriotism. The second consists of those who are shocked, disgusted, and grievously robbed, and anxious to do something to put a stop to the abuses from which they suffer. But this class is numerically so small, that when it comes to counting votes, they are one against a thousand. Even if all the tax-payers were united, however, they could do little at elections. The non-taxpayers are in the majority, and they are completely controlled by "the Ring." It is true that the frauds and corruption of their leaders, and their persistent plunder of the City Treasury affects them as it does the property owners, but it affects them only *indirectly*, through their rents, and the price of their provisions, and it is of course always easy to conceal this from them, and ascribe the increasing drafts on their wages to the war and the paper money. Moreover, they are generally foreigners, generally very ignorant, unused to *thinking* on any subject, and least of all on political subjects. Their votes are generally cast in accordance with their feelings, and their one idea of political duty is faithful adherence to a leader, and through him to a party.

Unless, therefore, the Citizens' Association can get at these people, and influence them, their labor, as long as the City is governed by universal suffrage, will be in vain. The alternative presented to them is either to take the appointment of municipal functionaries out of the hands of the people, or else to devise some means of breaking up the machinery by which some 40,000 non-taxpayers now put public robbers into office year after year, with a constancy on which the behavior of these worthies while in office does not seem to have the least influence. What these means should be we do not take upon us to suggest. But we beg of the association to remember that the mischief from which we are all suffering and of which we are all complaining, is brewed down in dark depths, which their appeals in the newspapers never reach. Few of the constituents of the Ring are able to read at all. They get their political information and advice in pot-houses from knaves almost as ignorant as themselves. The question, therefore, is, how they are to be got at and convinced that when the Common Council spends its thousands on junketings, and feastings, and receptions, they suffer from it themselves far more than the Astors and Stewarts.

RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES—SUPPLY OF GOLD.—The Senate of the United States have directed the publication of the report on the resources of the United States, presented to the International Statistical Congress by Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, delegate to that body from our Government. Its statements excited much attention in the Congress and throughout Europe, intended, as they were, to exhibit the ability of the United States to pay in *gold* any debt it might incur in repressing the existing rebellion. The subject was presented under the heads: First, of Territory, exhibiting the vast field of fertile land open to gratuitous occupation, and inviting immigrants from Europe; second, of Population, with its irrepressible growth at the ratio of 35 per cent for every succeeding decade; third, of Production, and consequent creation of taxable property, with its arithmetical rate of increase, showing that the last decade has added, and that each succeeding decade must add, an amount far exceeding any probable amount of public debt; and fourth, of Precious Metals, unfolding the vast deposits of dormant wealth in gold and silver in our metalliferous regions between the Missouri River and the Pacific. The report concludes with the suggestion peculiarly proper for a Statistical Congress that measures should be immediately adopted to ascertain by authentic evidence the present and probable future supply of gold and silver by the United States, by Russia, by British America and Australia.

The Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, at their last meeting, manifested their opinion of the preëminent importance of the subject, by ordering the report to be entered at large on their records—and still more significantly by raising a Special Committee, of which Mr. RUGGLES is Chairman, to open the necessary correspondence with the different civilized nations, to determine, as nearly and as promptly as practicable, the present supply and probable future production of gold and silver. It may be reasonably expected that our Government will afford to the committee any proper facilities for prosecuting an inquiry so important to our commerce and our currency, and to ascertain reports of such consequence in relation to the payment in gold of our large and rapidly increasing public debt.

THE SCATTERATION POLICY AGAIN.—We confess to a decided inability to appreciate the wisdom of such expeditions as that to Florida, which we record to-day. Gen. GILLMORE has suddenly transferred the scene of his operations from before Charleston to Jacksonville, and we do not think the change one much to the credit of those who directed it. If the detachment of the expeditionary force does not in the least jeopardize the possession of Morris Island, if its works and garrison are still sufficient to hold their own against any enterprises into which BEAUREGARD might be tempted, it still remains difficult to see any adequate *object* to be accomplished by it. Jacksonville has already been twice occupied by our troops, and twice abandoned as useless, and because the forces were wanted elsewhere. There is not the smallest military importance in Florida, for the rebels have no force there worth speaking of, and the State has no strategic value whatever. Had we indeed a surplus of force which we did not know how to dispose of, it might be worth while, in a *purely political sense*, to send an expedition to Florida which would occupy it *en permanence*, and enable the State to come back into the Union. We believe a majority of the people of Florida are in sympathy with us, and would gladly see the restoration of their State; but in order that this shall be made available, it is necessary to insure the *permanent* protection of the people. They cannot *afford* to show their loyalty if this is merely to be such another flying visit as they have had every Summer for the past three years. But have we the force to spare to do this? Can we afford to send ten thousand men into a kind of military coventry merely to accomplish this object? Surely not. We trust there is a wisdom in this move other than meets the eye; but, for the present, we can't see it.

M. THIERS' SPEECH.—The momentous events of which our country is the theatre so absorb the public mind that there are few, probably, who give heed to the operations of vital interest which the French for the past two years have been conducting in Mexico. The advices which from time to time have come to us respecting the cause of the French invasion of that Republic and the progress of the war have been of such a fragmentary character and, generally colored to suit the French market on the one hand or the Mexican sympathizers on the other, that to the reader who has not made the matter a special study, the exact primary and present condition of the case is still likely to be a mystery. But in the speech of M. THIERS, delivered in the French Chamber on the 26th ult., which we publish this morning, this whole question will be found lucidly explained, and evidently with the highest regard to truth. Those, therefore, who would know the facts, will be thankful of an opportunity to read them as presented in the terse, logical, and incisive manner which always characterizes the utterances of this French statesman.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Faust" was given last night to another brilliant house—every seat and standing place being occupied. The performance was in all respects the same as heretofore, with the exception that toward the end of the third act Signor BIACHI's voice became so impaired by a severe cold that Mr. WEINLICH had to be substituted in his place.

To-night PETRELLA's popular opera of "Ione" will be played for the last time this season. It has to be withdrawn in order to make room for other novelties.

The Town Elections, and Recruiting in Tioga County.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The town meetings held in this county yesterday, resulted in the election of seven straight Union men, and two Copperheads, being a gain of two for the Union over last year. In the town of Spencer, the vote was a tie, but the meeting having adjourned without calling a new election, the appointment of Supervisor for that town devolves upon the Justices of the Peace, who will give it to the Union nominee. Our candidate in the town of Tioga was counted out by a Copperhead board, by a majority of only two. This, in a town which invariably gives a majority of one hundred against us, is a good omen for the future. The contest in our own town of Owego was very animated. A large vote was polled, and resulted in over two hundred Union majority.

The quota of this district, (the twenty-sixth,) for the first 300,000 of the last call, under the stimulus of local bounties of $300, was filled up some time ago. And now the same bounties are renewed, and enlisting for the extra 200,000 is proceeding very rapidly. There is no doubt but our whole quota will be filled before the allotted time expires. As we are so near the borders of Pennsylvania, a great many men are being attracted by our large bounties, and coming over here to enlist. So our sister, Keystone, is suffering severely, for the lack of a little enterprise and legislation.

TIOGA.

OWEGO, Tioga County, New-York, Feb. 10, 1864.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Friday, Feb. 12—8 P. M.
(Reported by S. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 16 William-st.)

50 Erie Railroad......112¾	100 Cumb. Coal Pr......	[illegible]
800 do......112½	300 do......b3	[illegible]
300 Reading R......b3 120¼	100 do......b30	[illegible]
200 do......b3 120¾	100 do......	[illegible]
600 Mich. So. R......94¾	200 do......b3	[illegible]
500 do......b3 94¾	100 do......	[illegible]
500 do......b3 94¾	100 do......	[illegible]
200 do......94¾	500 do......	[illegible]
200 Clev. & Pitts. R......115¾	100 do......b3	[illegible]
500 do......115¾	100 do......	[illegible]
200 do......b3 115¾	200 do......	[illegible]
200 do......b3 115¾	100 do......b3	[illegible]
600 do......b10 116	100 Ill. Cen. R......b3	131
100 Gal. & Chi. R......b30 117	100 do......b3	130¾
200 do......b10 116¾	100 Quick. Min. Co......	46¾
100 do......b3 117	100 do......	47
200 do......b10 117	100 do......s10	47
100 do......b3 117	1000 do......s10	46
200 Chi. & R. I. R......116	100 do......	[illegible]
700 do......s10 116	N. Y. Cen. R......b10	[illegible]
100 do......116	Arnold......	[illegible]
100 Fort Wayne R......b3 [illegible]	Hudson R. R......b10	[illegible]
1100 Mariposa M. Co.......b3 [illegible]	Bethel......	[illegible]
200 do......b3 [illegible]	Mich. Cent. b10	[illegible]
[illegible] do......b10 [illegible]	Aetna......	[illegible]

Sewing-Machine Depot.

For the supply of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 505 Broadway, corner [illegible].

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

The FEBRUARY NUMBER, (Fiftieth Volume,) 1864, contains:

SPLENDID STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OF THOMAS TILESTON,

President of the Phoenix Bank, New-York.

WITH A

HIGHLY INTERESTING SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

ALSO, ARTICLES ON

TAXATION—The True Principles of, by Hon. AMASA WALKER, Massachusetts.

TOBACCO—Its Cultivation and Consumption—Taxation of.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.

AGENCY—Commercial Law No. 36.

THE MONEY AND COTTON CRISIS IN EUROPE, &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c.

Published Monthly, at $5 a year.

WILLIAM B. DANA, Proprietor, &c.

No. 61 William-st.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines

To RENT, by

HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,

Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Subject of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The particulars of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.

A Refreshing Beverage.

A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Universal Clothes Wringer.

With Cog-wheels, warranted.

[illegible] sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 509 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Amateur Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.

Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M. will be published every morning in the *Daily News.*

MARRIED.

BUFFETT—IRELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. J. L. Hodge, ELIPHAS BUFFETT to SARAH E., daughter of Havens Ireland, Esq., both of that City. No cards.

COGSWELL—TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., WILLIAM COGSWELL and FRANCES D., daughter of Palmer Townsend, all of that City. No cards.

COUTANT—SOLDAN.—At Syracuse, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. C. W. Seldon, LAWRENCE B. COUTANT, of New-York, to Miss AMELIA D. SOLDAN, eldest daughter of the above-named.

JANEWAY—JONES.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., Major HUGH H. JANEWAY, First New-Jersey Cavalry, to ELIZA GARNAUT, daughter of William Llewelyn Jones, Esq., Jersey City. No cards.

SANDS—FRENCH.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at the Church of the Redemption, by Rev. R. G. Dickson, JAMES S. SANDS to ELIZABETH V. FRENCH, both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, at Newark, N. J., of typhoid fever, LOLA P., only daughter of S. S. and Mary C. Abbott, aged 20 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her parents, No. 15 Nesbit-st., Newark.

Hamilton, N. Y., papers please copy.

AUSTEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at the residence of her son, in Orange, N. J., CAROLINE, wife of George Austen, of Baltimore County, Md.

BUTLER.—At the St. Denis Hotel, in this City, at 6 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 11, Col. A. J. BUTLER, only brother of Maj.-Gen. Butler, aged 49 years less two days.

The friends of the deceased, and of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Sunday morning, the 14th inst., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st. The hour of the funeral will be given in the papers of the day.

BIRD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, Capt. ANDREW S. BIRD, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to meet at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. John Moore, No. 1 South 8d-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, when they will proceed to Rye, where funeral services will be held in the M. E. Church at 1 o'clock.

BOWDEN.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 11, of congestion of the lungs, CHARLOTTE F., youngest child of Joseph and Charlotte F. Bowden, aged 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, at Flushing, L. I., this day, (Saturday,) Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock. Boat leaves foot of 34th-st. and James-slip ferry, at 11 o'clock, which will meet the train at Hunter's Point for Flushing. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

COOKE.—On Friday, Feb. 12, Mrs. MARGARET P., wife of Geo. F. Cooke.

Funeral services at the Church of the Puritans, corner 15th-st. and Broadway, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CROWELL.—At Almona, Mich., on Thursday, Feb. 11, CLARENCE W., son of Martin L. and Eliza A. Crowell, of this City, aged 8 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Monday.

CONKLIN.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Walter W. and Catharine C. Conklin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] West 11th-st., without further notice.

CROPPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, REGINA [illegible], widow of the late Thomas B. Cropper.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 67 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

COOKE.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at Croton Landing, after a short illness, JOHN U. COOKE, aged 35 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M., from the Friends Meeting-house at Croton.

DE MOTT.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 12, JOHN DE MOTT, in the 57th year of his age, for many years an officer of the Almshouse Department of this City.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Lebanon Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 191, and the fraternity generally, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 116 East 48th-st.

Newark papers please copy.

DARRAGH.—On Friday, Feb. 12, SARAH JANE, daughter of Robert L. and Elizabeth Darragh, aged 14 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 150 West 48th-st., at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 14th inst., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—On Friday, Feb. 12, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Abel and Jemima Davis, aged 24 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, William H. Cooper, No. 233 West 31st-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken on Monday morning to White Plains for interment.

FARMER.—On Friday, Feb. 12, THOMAS FARMER, Sr., aged 74 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 157 Sands-st., corner of Gold, Brooklyn.

FALCONER.—On Wednesday night, Feb. 10, WILLIAM FALCONER, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 23 West 27th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

GILLMUR.—On Friday, Feb. 12, at 9½ P. M., of consumption, FREDERIC OSCAR GILLMUR, only son of David and Hannah P. Gillmur, aged 18 years.

Notice of the funeral in the *Evening Post* of this date.

HALLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, WM. K. HALLOCK, M. D., son of Lewis Hallock, M. D., in his 24th year.

The friends of the family, and also the friends of his father-in-law, Thomas Rigney, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's.)

MILLER.—Suddenly, CATHERINE MILLER, daughter of Henry Miller, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Wm. Love, No. 145 Baxter-st., this (Saturday) afternoon.

MCCLUNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Commodore WILLIAM J. MCCLUNEY, U. S. N., aged 69 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, George W. Lee, and the officers of the navy and army, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Smith-st., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.

O'LEARY.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 11, DENNIS O'LEARY, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 331 East 49th-st.

PULVER.—In Flatbush, on Thursday, Feb. 11, JACOB ODELL PULVER, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Yonkers, N. Y., this day, (Saturday,) the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The cars leave Chambers-st. at 7 and 8 A. M.

PHILIP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, GEORGE A., son of the late William Philip, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., without further invitation.

RUSCH.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Feb. 12, of diphtheria, EMILY, second daughter of Adolph and Cecile Rusch, aged 3 years and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 30 East 18th-st., on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—On Friday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of Thomas Robertson, aged 35 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also the members of the New-York Caledonian Club, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 278 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Edinburgh papers please copy.

TOOKER.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 12, ERNEST M. TOOKER, youngest son of Samuel and Harriet M. Tooker, aged 5 years, 4 months and 8 days.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of his parents.

TILTON.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 12, of consumption, EDWARD M. TILTON, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on First day, the 14th inst., from the residence of his father, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WICKHAM.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, BRIDGET WICKHAM, widow of the late George D. Wickham.

The funeral will take place at St. James' Church, Goshen, Orange County, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

WARD.—On Friday, Feb. 12, JAMES WARD, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 157 West 30th-st., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 169.—Feb. 12, 1864.

71, 13, 39, 16, 69, 19, 72, 65, 54, 66, 45, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 170.—Feb. 12, 1864.

51, 35, 39, 5, 40, 55, 30, 69, 46, 23, 72, 7, 34.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 73—Feb. 12, 1864.

10, 44, 15, 46, 50, 18, 23, 42, 65, 32, 30, 60.

CLASS 74—Feb. 12, 1864.

73, 33, 62, 18, 69, 5, 68, 50, 76, 55, 64, 34, 75.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

SEWING-MACHINE DEPOT.

For the supply of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,

No. 505 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

PURIFY AND INCREASE YOUR STOCK OF PURE BLOOD.—Every individual, even the most diseased, has within him a germ or root of that original pure blood of our common mother Eve; which germ of pure blood is the supporter of his life, and is in constant struggle to throw off the heterogeneous, corrupt humors which are the causes of disease in the individual. By purging the body of this diseased individual of its bad humors, you allow the germ of pure blood to gain ground, and to make blood of a better quality, and so on progressively, till the whole mass is regenerated; for the good principle, or good pure blood, is always striving to be predominant over the bad or diseased humors. Let all who wish to be of a fine healthy habit, who wish to have a sound mind in a sound body, who desire to be able to stand without injury the continual changes of this climate, who desire to have healthy children, use the Brandreth Pills, which will effectually cleanse the blood of all bad humors, and restore the human body to the state of health enjoyed before the introduction of mineral medicines. Remember, Brandreth's Pills place within the reach of all health and long life. See that B. BRANDRETH is on the Government stamp in white letters.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.—Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.......$300

STATE BOUNTY.......75

UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302

UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.......100—$477

Total.......$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,

ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,

WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member, County Committee.

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

RHEUMATISM, COLD FEET.

USE THE

Electro Metallic Insoles, secured by Letters Patent of the United States and Great Britain.

METTAM & CO., No. 429 BROADWAY.

Price $1; prepaid per mail, $1 20.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 815 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,

Lightning Calculator,

Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 126 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 38 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of success. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. [illegible] 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

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was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions with each box—the Price One Dollar per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

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UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.

ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

NOISE AND DUST.

SAVE

your Carpets and Household Goods from Dust, and your Nerves from the Noise of stages, car-bells and rattling sashes.

BROWNE'S PATENT.

METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW-BANDS

totally exclude DUST, NOISE and ODOR in Summer, as well as COLD, WIND and RAIN in Winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times. Warranted good for five years.

Read the following few of the many TESTIMONIALS we are daily receiving, eulogistic of this invaluable invention.

From the President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1864.

I have had a large part of my dwelling-house in New-York supplied with the Patent Weather Strip of Mr. Browne. Although my experience of its effects is short, it is, as far as it goes, quite decisive. There is a very decided saving in the cost of fuel, a marked exclusion of dust, and—what is nearly of as much consequence at the noisy corner I live—a wonderful diminution in noise. The clatter of sashes is stopped, and the street-rattle by day and night rendered inoffensive. To derive the full benefit, or any fair proportion of the full benefit, the whole house, windows and doors, should be "stripped." I think, for a simple invention, it is destined to prove a very important one in its economical and its pleasant effects. How wholesome the exclusion of fresh air by so perfect a system of *closure* may prove, is a question very interesting to Sanitarians. But those who adopt this improvement must provide for ventilation in the most perfect form, by admitting pure air, at a proper temperature, and not at the caprice of the weather. With this precaution, there is only the greatest benefit to be expected from the largest use of the Weather Strip.

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS.

From the Editor of the Evangelist.

I have used BROWNE'S WEATHER STRIPS for the last eight months, and find that they add greatly to the comfort of my house. No more cold drafts from sitting near the windows. The sashes never rattle even in the wildest winter night. They save much in fuel, while they keep the temperature even and pleasant. Would not be without them for double their cost.

Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, No. 55 East 38th st.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

I cheerfully recommend the use of BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS. A Winter's experience of their efficacy in excluding the severest winds in a very exposed situation, satisfies me of the great value of the invention, and would make us unwilling to dispense with their use.

J. A. PERRY.

Local Agents wanted everywhere. Address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 646 Broadway, (corner of Bleecker-st.)

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY

from Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 21, 1864.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity, to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it, when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat, for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited, I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard-working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yours, FRANCIS LOBDELL.

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MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS,

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For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

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Are very pleasant and effectual,

Neatly put up in sliding cases,

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THE LATE DR. A. D. WILSON.

A beautiful and life-like carte de visite of the late Dr. A. D. Wilson for sale at Mrs. MOORE'S Gallery of Art, No. 481 Canal-st., near Varick.

THE MEMBERS OF LEBANON LODGE, No. 191, F. A. M. are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their Lodge-room, corner of Grand and Centre sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) 14th inst., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, John De Mott.

JOHN E. CURRAN, W. M.

THOS. B. HARRIS, Secretary.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 15, 1863.

" * * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

" * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

" * * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend,

ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

" * * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

" * * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,

Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

" * * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,

Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

" * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

" * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

DOCTOR KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by canker in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.

By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

SCROFULA OINTMENT,

AND

HEALING OINTMENT,

every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.

MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,

No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.

Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURG, will close at this office on Saturday, the 13th day of February, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—The adjourned meeting of the Union appointed for THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 13, will be held at Tammany Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

E. A. HOLMES, President.

W. B. COSSINGTON, Recording Secretary.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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DIARY FOR 1863,

IS CREATING A HIGH SENSATION.

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AN IDYL OF THE WAR.

Another edition of this exquisite poem is ready this morning. Tinted paper, beveled boards. Price $1.

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THE UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1864,

CONTAINS:

The Military Situation.

The Condition of the South.

Port Hudson.

Senator Hale's Bill—The Volunteer Navy.

Gen. Roberts' Projectiles.

The Pawnee and the Marblehead.

Review of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Recruiting.

The Case of the Atlanta—Distribution of Prize-money.

Congress on Military Affairs.

Our Steam Navy.

McClellan on the Army of the Potomac.

Gun Cotton.

Army and Navy Personal.

The Rebel Military Bills.

Responsibilities of the Staff.

The Movement Under Gen. Sherman.

The Meaning of Recent Rebel Movements.

Gen. McClellan and Gen. McCall's Division.

Editorial Paragraphs.

Foreign Naval and Military Matters.

English and French Artillery Training.

The Dannewerk.

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For sale by newsdealers generally at 10 cents a copy, or sent to subscribers at $5 a year.

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The proprietor would respectfully announce that in response to numerous requests, and to meet the wide demand for an accessible edition of the report of Gen. McClellan, he will in the next two issues of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL publish the

ENTIRE REPORT OF GEN. McCLELLAN,

reprinting it from the official copy transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army. The report will be issued in the form of two extra sheets of sixteen pages each, uniform with the JOURNAL. These two extra sheets may be obtained in connection with the JOURNAL, on payment of Ten Cents each in addition to the regular price of the paper.

Dealers supplied by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

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The Reading-room of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, has regularly on file TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY Papers and Magazines, and over ONE THOUSAND Books of Reference, all of which are free to members. For a list of some of the principal papers, as also for a notice of the "UP-TOWN BRANCH" Library, see this (Saturday) afternoon's *Evening Post*.

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ALL OTHERS—(Ladies included,) $5 a year in advance.

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Including descriptive details of the Ores, Fuels and Fluxes employed; the preliminary operation of Calcination; the Blast, Refining and Puddling Furnaces; Engines and Machinery; and the various processes in union, &c., &c. By W. TRURAN, C. E., formerly Engineer at the Dowlais Iron Works, under the late Sir John Guest, Bart.

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THIS DAY PUBLISHED: A Tabular Abstract of the accounts of all the Fire Insurance Companies of New-York State for last year, showing the exact financial condition of each Company on the 1st of January, 1864; arranged in 24 columns, giving the per centage of expenses on income and on premiums separately, with the amount of dividends paid for the year and the Net Cash Surplus. Compiled from the original sworn returns to the STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Single copies 25 cents.

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Agents for the sale of tickets in this enterprise, wanted in every city, county and town in the country. For full particulars and circular, address
J. H. SMITH & CO., No. 40 West 3d-st., Cincinnati.

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Also 12 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 20 Burling-slip, New-York.

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[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

STABLE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST convenient, as regards internal arrangements, in the City; suitable for a club or private stable; will accommodate ten horses and wagons. Inquire on the premises, No. 109 West 18th-st.

A DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—ON 18th-st., near the 7th-av., size 20 feet by 100 feet 3 inches. Inquire at No. 109 West 18th-st., or 20 William.

FOR SALE BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 PINE-ST.
12th-st.—Brown-stone house, with lot on 124th-st.
14th-st.—First-class house and lease lot, with rear lot and building on 13th-st. Price $45,000.
15th-st.—3-story brick near Stuyvesant-square, $9,500.
22d-st.—3 E. B. houses, brown-stone, $10,000 each.
28th-st.—4-story brick, between Broadway and 6th-av. $18,000.
34th-st.—No. 474, cor. 10th-av., brown-stone, with store.
42d-st.—Near Broadway, 3-story E. B. $7,000.
Stanton-st.—Nos. 18, 20 and 20½, near Bowery.
Wooster-st.—No. 131, near Bleecker. Rental $1,150.
Houston-st.—House and lot, near Thompson-st.
Bowery.—Extra large lot and building.
Also, improved property on 6th, 8th and 9th avs.
VACANT LOTS in various locations.
WANTED.
Several first-class and medium houses in good locations.
REAL ESTATE SOLD BY AUCTION, AND PRIVATE SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS. HOUSES AND STORES RENTED.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
(Formerly with A. H. Muller.)

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING-LOTS,
FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., ON THE East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.
A front of eight hundred feet on the river, by two hundred and fifty to 700 feet deep, with Water Grant and Dock.
Also, two hundred desirable building lots, situated on Vernon and Webster avenues, in the centre of the village.
N. B. To let, several houses fronting the river, one of which is for sale.
For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property and photograph of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE AT NORWICH, CONN.—ONE of the most desirable residences offered for sale, situated on the main street, near the centre of the city. The grounds are 350 by 125 feet, or about two acres, elegantly and tastefully laid out and fruited and shaded.
The house is about 48 by 44 feet, and additions, built in the best manner, in Grecian style of architecture. The stables and outbuildings are numerous and well built.
This is the finest place in Norwich; near Dr. Farnsworth and A. H. Hubbard.
Possession can be had at once.
Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A FOUR-story brown-stone front house, 20 by 60 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; has all the modern improvements; is in the vicinity of Park-av., and one of the best locations in the City. Also, a brick house, No. 142 Macdougal, corner of Amity-st., 20 by 58 feet, office attached, suitable for a physician. Also, in Brooklyn, a house and lot, No. 73 2d-place, house 21 feet 5 inches, lot 133 feet 8 inches, court-yard in front, near Court-st. Railroad, a very desirable residence. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 141 WEST 42D-ST., EAST OF Broadway, first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 25.6 by 55; East 21st-st., four-story first class brown-stone do., price $25,000; West 23d-st., one do. do., price $22,000; West 39th-st., near 5th-av., one do. do., price $25,000; West 35th-st., near 6th-av., one do. do., price $16,000; West 43d-st., one four-story brick do. do., between 6th and 7th avs., price $15,000; two do., on 44th-st., $8,750 each. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV. PROPERTY FOR SALE—TWO lots on 5th-av., corner 76th-st., with a large building thereon, about 40 feet square, 4 stories high, and two small houses on 76th-st., altogether suitable for some public institution. Also, third lot above 56th-st. on 5th-av., and a cheap lot on 79th-st. Also, a two-story house and lot No. 359 Broome, near Elizabeth; and a tenement-house, No. 136 Elizabeth-st.; all in good locations and very desirable property. Apply at No. 461 Broome, from 8 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR COMFORTABLE, 3-STORY brick houses, each 22 feet front, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, corner of Adams and High sts. Price about $6,000 each. Terms to suit. They will pay 10 per cent. on the investment. For further particulars and permit, apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, newly painted and frescoed, in a row of eight houses on 5th-av., between 129th and 130th sts.; also, one in same block, not frescoed; lots 110 feet deep, large court-yards and trees in front; houses and location unsurpassed. Apply to J. MATHUS, No. 23 Nassau-st., Room No. 26, from 1 to 3 o'clock. Also, two three-story brown-stone houses, in perfect order, Nos. 137 and 139 East 39th-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House No. 188 Nassau-st.; it is built in the best manner, and has every modern improvement; house 20 feet, and lot 20 feet 9 inches front; price $5,500; also, a new three-story brick and marble front store on Myrtle-av., near Tompkins-av.; price $4,000. GEORGE W. MEAD, No. 187 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT PRIVATE dwelling-house and lot No. 331 Henry-st., near Degraw-st., Brooklyn; house 21½x45, with inclosed piazza; house has all the modern improvements; is well located in a first-class neighborhood. Price, with the furniture, which is good and nearly new, $9,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone front high stoop and sub-cellar house, in 46th-st., near Lexington-av.; French roof, marble tiles in hall, and finished throughout complete; also, thirty other houses, at various prices and locations. JAMES DENNIS & SON, Real Estate and Insurance Brokers, No. 412 4th-av., 29th and 30th sts.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE, No. 246 Washington-av., between Gates and Green avs., with plot 230x25; well stocked with grapes, cherries, and berries of all kinds. House supplied with gas and water. Location first class. Possession immediate. Must be sold. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED, HIGH-stoop, modern house, three rooms deep to the top, 20x55, lot No. 100, No. 272 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Price $7,500; a large portion can remain. For permit to see it, apply to the owner, No. 112 West 35th-st., first house West of 7th-av.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large storehouse, &c.—an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 160 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; is situated at Elizabethport, N. J. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 138 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE 4-story dwelling-house, No. 13 West 27th-st., near 5th-av. House has all the modern improvements; possession 1st May; house 25x60. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 723 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY ON FULTON-st., Vesey-st., Cedar-st., Nassau-st. and White-st., all within one block of Broadway, and suitable for almost any kind of business. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES, DEsirably located on the west side of the City, ranging in price from $9,000 to $25,000. Houses replete with modern improvements and in fine order. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A NICE PLACE, from six to twelve acres, with plenty of fruit of all kinds, good buildings, and in complete order, within ten miles of the City and quarter a mile of depot. Address JACOB JACKSON, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 124 Waverley-place, between Washington-square and 6th-av., 23½x50 feet. Price $9,500. Possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "Woodland Estate," at Carmansville, New-York City, in parcels to suit purchasers, at prices from $600 to $1,000 each. For terms and other particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME RESIDENCE on 5th-av., near 23d-st.; the house is extra width, and has stable attached. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN 22D-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A three-story brown-stone house, 20 6x60 feet, with all the modern improvements. Price, $17,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with part of the furniture, between 6th and 7th avs, No. 161 West 47th-st. Inquire at No. 129 Pearl-st. D. & P. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house, No. 69 West 22d-st., with stable on rear. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—12 LOTS ON 23D and 24 sts., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Inquire of WM. M. BAXTER, No. 144 East 46th-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—Cottage, house, barn, wagon-house and ten acres of land; all kinds of fruits on it. Also, two story house, wagon-house, and four acres of land, four miles from Williamsburgh Ferry, five minutes' walk to the railroad depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE FARM OF [illegible] acres, in village of Columbia, 4 miles east from Morristown, N. J., well located; buildings large and in good condition; possession immediately. Address WM. B. DRAYTON, Jersey City, or J. PAULMIER & BRO., Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM OF NINE ACRES at Maspeth, [illegible] miles from the ferry, with good house and outbuildings; also 20 acres, 2½ miles from the ferry, at Maspeth, in small plots. [illegible] COCKCROFT, No. 155 Broadway, or No. [illegible] South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, beautifully situated on the east bank of Passaic River, *opposite the village of Belleville*, with good house, barn and other outbuildings; a variety of fruit trees, grapery, &c. Apply to J. D. ACKERMAN, No. [illegible], New-York, or of W. M. ACKERMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT [illegible] ACRES, [illegible] three miles from Poughkeepsie. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 220 WEST 42d-st.: four-story, basement and cellar, heavy brown-stone front; 20x52 feet; lot 100 feet; first-class.
No. 168 West 33d-st.—Three-story, basement and cellar, 20x50 feet: modern improvements.
No. 166 East 41st-st.—20x48 feet, three-story, basement and cellar; brown-stone front.
78th-st., 2d and 3d-avs.—Three-story, basement and cellar. All modern improvements. Possession 1st of March. Good locations.
Prices from $5,000 to $15,000. Terms easy.
JOHN W. STEVENS, Lumber dealer, Foot of 46th-st.—No. 20 Pine-st. from 1 to 2.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, brown-stone basement, No. 237 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, about a mile and a half from Fulton Ferry, with every modern improvement, built and occupied by the owner, with two lots in the rear fronting on Willoughby-av., laid out for garden purposes, with ample room for stable, &c. This property is well worthy of the inspection of those desiring to purchase. Terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES MOTT, No. 183 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class furnished house, 22x50, lot 22x100, 3-story basement and high stoop, in good order, complete with all the modern improvements; in a pleasant and central location, convenient to the Fulton-av. cars. Possession soon, if desired; terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Montague, corner of Court-st., over the Mechanics' Bank.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs., in the City of Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-av. of 80 feet 8 inches, and a front on Franklin-av. of 110 feet. The whole plot being equal to four full lots. Apply to J. & J. GEMMEL, No. 250 Broadway, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-CLASS 3-story brown-stone front house, with all the improvements; house 24.10x55 feet, with extension 22x16; lot 100 feet. For particulars inquire of J. DONALDSON, No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, filled with rare trees and shrubs of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are of a fine order of architecture; will be sold for much less than cost; any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but once in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to G. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to E. W. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE.—An elegant modern built brick mansion, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence; has wide porte-cochere and carved piazzas, also gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace and every modern convenience, together with five acres of ground laid out in garden and lawn, finely shaded with natural forest, ornamental and fruit trees; walks and carriage-drive covered with Kingston gravel. On the premises is carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, ice-house filled, and all necessary outbuildings. It is beautifully situated on the crown of the hill adjoining the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq., commanding a splendid view of the Hudson River for forty miles up, and the Harlem Valley far into Westchester County. It is conveniently located within seven minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot at Tubby Hook, and one hour's drive from the City Hall, New-York City, through the Central Park. Part of the furniture can remain. Apply to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, No. 60 Warren-st., New-York.

A VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A stone, granite block house, beautiful in architecture, capable of accommodating a large family, having gas and water fixtures complete, beautiful grounds, adorned with fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers, stable, carriage-house and grapery complete, situated in the central part of a city of twenty thousand inhabitants, upon high land, commanding a distant view of the ocean and near view of a large bay and river. The locality is remarkably healthy, and within ten hours by rail of New-York or two hours of either Boston, Providence or Newport. This offer affords a rare opportunity to any one wanting a residence complete without the delay and care of building, and the place is desirable both as a Summer and Winter residence. Also, a farm of 40 acres in Westchester County. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A MOST beautifully located site for an elegant country seat, containing 53 acres, selected by one of our most distinguished physicians, on account of its beauty of location and salubrious atmosphere; the place has been put in the most perfect agricultural state, the farm buildings erected, and the lawn, which overlooks a large section of country, including the towns of Morris and Boonton, is most elegantly diversified and ornamented with large forest trees; the grounds are laid out, screen planted, and the water collected for distributing through the place and buildings, at a large cost. The whole will, however, now be sacrificed for $16,000, as the owner has changed his plans. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A fine country residence with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family, accustomed to the luxuries of City life. Fine healthy location, commanding view. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; green-house, stables and carriage-house; ice-house well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits in great abundance, with choice shrubbery and flowers and fine shade trees; more land if desired. For further particulars, inquire J. S. CALDWELL, No. 21 Pine-st., or on the premises of J. O. TOWNER, Towner's, Putnam County, N. Y.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 18 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 44 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 36 feet, containing 19 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, wood-house, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 160 West 47th-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, SITUATED at Rye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Mitchell and Alexander Taylor, Esqrs., consisting of 14½ acres of land, with water front on three sides; on the premises there is a good dwelling-house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock; good fishing and bathing, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. B. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME.—To rent, for one year or longer, from April 1, a pleasant house, with front and rear parlors, bedroom off, kitchen, rear hall, with sump of soft well water, on first floor; six sleeping rooms above; barn, wood and carriage houses; garden and lawn of one acre, stocked with choice fruit. Location at Darien depot, Connecticut, 40 miles from New-York; 12 trains stop daily at depot. Rent $175. Apply to J. G. REED or J. A. NASH, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 12, 3d floor.

HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The dwelling-house recently completed, with all the modern improvements, situated on a lot of one acre, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church Station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and the main street. Half the amount of the purchase money, if required, may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of GEORGE BARRELL & SON, No. 70 Wall-st., or of SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Mercantile Bank, Orange.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—FOR SALE—A splendid residence, just completed, containing parlor, library, reception and dining rooms, ten bedrooms, bath room; hot and cold water throughout; gas and every modern convenience; splendid view of New-York Bay, Staten Island, &c.; two miles from Jersey City; horse cars every ten minutes; price $12,500. Lots, 75x250 for sale. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. Smith, No. 110 Broadway.

MOUNT VERNON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A dwelling house built in the best manner for the occupant, lined with brick, containing nine bedrooms, and well arranged for a genteel residence; location superior, being the crown of 2d-av.; the ground 200 feet front by 105 deep; is decorated with evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A PLEASANT RESIdence near the boat, consisting of nearly an acre of land, laid out in a garden, with fruit trees in full bearing, and a front lawn thickly shaded with fine evergreens and ornamental trees. The house is about 40 feet square, 4 and 5 rooms on a floor, two stories and basement, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK—THE ELEGANT houses and grounds known as No. 11 West Park-st., location in the centre of the city, on the Public Park, and pleasant neighborhood; house, 28x52; ground, 50x237. House four-story brown-stone, high stoop, all in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a beautiful country residence on the bank of the Passaic River, New-Jersey; furnished or unfurnished, with out-houses complete, green-house, and fifteen acres of good land; plenty of choice fruit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEAT HOUSE AND BARN WITH FRUITS AND grounds at Tremont, for $3,300; one of 2½ acres, large house and barn, fruits; and one of forty acres, and houses, barns and fruits. The above places are within twelve miles of New-York and near depot. These places will be sold low. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A DEsirable country seat containing about 1¾ acres, with a variety of fruit. House and stable in good order; house large and commodious and commands a view of the Sound; 15 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to MARTIN & FULKERSON, No. 107 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANsion at Perth Amboy, N. J., most eligibly situated, surrounded by trees; fine garden, orchard, greenhouses, graperies, stables, &c., partly furnished. Apply to CHAPMAN & BROS., No. 12 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT AND 35 ACRES, WITH everything on and about the place requisite for a gentleman's country home, 30 miles west from Jersey City, with hourly access by rail. Address GREEN-BACK, Box No. 1,397 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. [illegible] Orange [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—HOUSES AND lots in almost all the principal streets and avenues of Brooklyn for sale at low prices, and upon reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.
Four well-lighted lofts, 30x80, with steady steam power, in Wilson's new building, corner of Gold and Fulton sts. Preference would be given to any one party applying for the whole. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Pearl and Fulton sts., from 11 A. M. to 12 M., this week.
Also, loft-room and steam power in the new building now erecting in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Possession on or before 1st May. Lofts 21 x90; power up to 30-horse. Apply as above.

TO LET.—THE LEASE GIVEN BY TAMMANY Society to the present occupant of the hotel portion of the building will terminate on the first day of May next.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the hiring for one year of the bar and restaurant of the building known as Tammany Hall, situate on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts., together with such other portions of the building as the Tammany Society may not wish to reserve for its own use.
For particulars, apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 241½ South-st.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AN elegant country seat, fully and handsomely furnished. The mansion is large, and abundantly supplied with hot and cold water; it is beautifully located in an undulating lawn of about twelve acres, well shaded with splendid old trees, and commands fine views of land and water; the garden, of about three acres is well arranged, and contains a large and fine assortment of fruit trees and trellis grapes. The coach-house and stable are large and well supplied with water; there is also a neat cottage for the gardener. This place is within nine miles to the City Hall, and, in addition to the road, is accessible by rail all hours of the day and evening; in all respects a gentleman's residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS.—House large, and suitable for Summer and Winter; hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, and every modern convenience, with about 37 acres of land. On the premises are carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, and ice-house filled; excellent garden and plenty of fruit; view unsurpassed; within walking distance of railroad or steamboat; 40 minutes from New-York by rail. Will be leased partially furnished. For particulars, inquire of A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., or G. P. CAMMANN, No. 43 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELL-ventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Genio's patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or insurance, having two fire and burglar-proof brick and stone safes, built up from the ground in the most approved manner. Possession immediately. Apply at the office.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the 5th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.; and between 50th and 51st sts.; and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAMES N. WELLS, at No. 187 8th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—AT SING SING, MOUNT VIEW, THE residence of the late Gen. Street. The house is large, and has lately been put in complete order, and painted and papered throughout. The outbuildings are, stable, ice-house and gardener's cottage. Ten acres of land are attached to the place. Possession may be had at once. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

FURNISHED BED AND ADJOINING SITTING ROOM TO LET, by a small private family in 23d-st., near 6th-av., to a single gentleman, with breakfast, if desired. No boarders in the house, which contains every improvement and convenience. A permanent arrangement only made. Address B, Box No. 2,346 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND COMmodious premises, 28.6x130 feet, on Broadway, near Bond-st., with two fronts and passage-way in the rear; well adapted for an extensive business. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 72 Christopher-st.; mahogany doors on parlor story; gas and Croton introduced; also, bath room; the yard runs through to Grove-st. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high stoop house No. 37 East 18th-st., first door from Broadway, finished in the best manner, and well suited for a small family. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO RENT FOR ONE year or longer, a factory, 40x60, three-story, with fifteen horse water-power; 2½ miles from sloop navigation, at Norwalk, Conn; also, a dwelling-house. Possession immediate. Rent of factory and house $350. Apply to J. G. REED or J. A. NASH, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 12, 3d floor.

TO LET—THREE COMMUNICATING ROOMS in building No. 59 Wall-st., from 1st May next. A large front room can be occupied immediately, suitable for bankers or brokers. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, near William's Bridge station, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of Mrs. BUHDE, on the premises.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT—A FULL sized five-story store in Cortlandt-st., within a few doors of Broadway. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN BUILDINGS NO. 1 and No. 3 Hanover-st., opposite the Custom-house. Apply to BENJ. L. SWAN, Jr., No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 730 Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced; also, bath-room. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

STABLE TO LET.—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS stable in the rear of No. 23 West 22d-st.; coachman's dwelling attached; possession 1st of May next. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, A HANDSOMEly-furnished house, near Union-square. Address, Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FINE LARGE MARble-front store No. 20 Vesey-st., near the Astor House. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Possession given 1st of March. Inquire at No. 201 East 18th-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED DAILY PAPER, with good advertising patronage, and job office attached, is offered for sale, on account of ill health of the proprietor, in a city in this State of 18,000 inhabitants. To a practical man or men this is a good chance. Terms easy. Address Q., care Farmer, Little & Co., type founders, Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL, FIXtures and lease of a brewery and malting establishment, situated in the neighborhood of New-York. To those possessed of the requisite capital this offers an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with. For particulars address B. A. F., Box No. 3,144 Post-office.

$5,000.—A PERSON WITH THE ABOVE amount wishes to engage in some well-established business as partner or otherwise. Address CLARKE BLISS, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 23 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM NAME OF SARONY, MAJOR & KNAPP is from this date changed to MAJOR & KNAPP. Mr. Sarony ceased to be a partner in the firm in 1857, since which time the business has been carried on by the undersigned. We make this explanation that our customers and the public may understand that though a change is made in the name the firm remains the same. Our facilities for doing work in every branch of our art have materially increased during the last year, so that we are now prepared to execute orders in a superior style, promptly, and at the usual trade prices.
RICHARD MAJOR, JOSEPH F. KNAPP, Lithographers, 449 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 18, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

FINANCIAL

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.—A young man who has been for upward of 7 years with one of the leading banking houses of Wall-st., and has acted in the capacity of cashier during a portion of the time, would like a responsible situation in some banking or stock house where his experience can be made available. Address Box No. 5,509 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 267 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand. W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE family.—I wish to hire a modern house in a good location, between 4th and 6th avs., and above 8th-st.; will pay from $1,000 to $2,000 rent, according to size and location of house. Possession desired 1st of April.
ROBERT M. STARBIRD, *Tribune* Office.

AUCTION SALES

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE, BY BURDETT, JONES & Co.
By virtue of an order of Sale, to me directed and delivered, by the honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Leimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
Cargo prize steamer MAYFLOWER—
80 bales Cotton, more or less.
Cargo prize schooner CAROL MEGERTRUDE—
48 bales Cotton.
Cargo prize schooner STANLEY—
9 packages Cotton.
Catalogue and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, Feb. 15.
THOS. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District Fla.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
A WELL KNOWN AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, being the gallery of W. T. WALTERS, Esq., of Baltimore, now in Europe.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of FRIDAY, 12th, and SATURDAY, 13th February, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s store. This valuable collection contains choice cabinet specimens of the different Schools represented in this collection—it would be difficult to find their equals. Many of them were commissioned directly from the artists, without limit as to cost; others purchased out of the FRENCH and FLEMISH EXHIBITION, and often the CHOICEST WORKS by the respective artists—especially numerous and excellent in the FRENCH SCHOOL. We annex a few of the most prominent names, such as:

E. Frere,	Pichel,	Rousseau,
Merle,	Thayer,	Daubigny,
Plassan,	Lambinet,	Montfallet,
Chavet,	Billotte,	Seignac,
Duverger,	Patrois,	Ziem,
Lasalle,	Theo. Frere,	Lemmens,
Bonier,	Fauvelt.	Pecrus.
	&c. &c.	

GERMAN AND BELGIAN SCHOOLS.

A. Achenback,	Hubner,	Dillens,
Meyer of Bremen,	De Brackeleer,	Lindre,
Preyer,	Lachenwitz,	De Bergue,
E. Verbockhoven,	Platner,	Mocalager, &c.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
is well sustained by nearly every artist of eminence.

Church,	Leutz,	Cole,
Kensett,	E. Johnson,	Casilear,
Durand,	Bouton,	Gifford,
Cropsey,	H. P. Gray,	W. T. Richards,
Hall,	Tait,	W. Hart,
Shattuck,	Suydam,	Gignoux,
Hubbard,	Hays,	Coleman,
Innes,	Lang,	
and others.		

Also the largest and best picture painted in Paris, by "May," the celebrated American artist, "The Women of Babylon."

FINE WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

Brion,	Guillemin,	Darley,
Gavarni,	Duverner,	Bentley,
Chapiin,	Pichel,	Wilms,
David,	Patrois,	Maplestone,
Veyrassat,	Seignac,	Muhlig,
Marsin,	Benvin,	Bus,

A choice lot of framed ENGRAVINGS, many of which are proofs of celebrated works, artistic BRONZES, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be ready and the works on view, day and evening, for one week before the sale, as above.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV., 48TH AND 50TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee,
7th-av.—3 lots and gore on east side 7th-av., southeast corner 49th-st.
Also, 3 lots (being whole front) east side 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.
49th-st.—4 lots south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.
Also, 4 lots north side 48th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.
50th-st.—4 lots south, adjoining last on the rear.
Also, 2 lots north side 50th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.
On three of the lots there are frame buildings. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SOUTH AND WATER STS.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, the very valuable plot of land, with the first-class five-story brick warehouse thereon, known as Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., extending through to Water-st., being 41 feet 4 inches in width on each street, by 160 feet in depth. The building was erected in 1860, in the most substantial manner, for storage warehouse; 18-inch walls to third story. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON ELM AND HOWARD STS., ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following valuable property, to close a partnership, viz.:
Elm-st.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 115, 117 and 119 Elm-st., known as the Synagogue property, now occupied by the Excelsior Iron Works. Lot 75 by 75 feet. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
Howard-st.—The plot of ground, with the substantial three-story brick dwelling with tea-room extension, No. 5 Howard-st., on south side, between Elm and Centre sts., adjoining the Elm-st. property on the rear. Lot 25.6 by 100. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
The City railroads from Fulton Ferry to 42d-st., and Jersey City Ferry to Dry Dock, and the Harlem Railroad, pass through the streets bounding this property.
For account of whom it concerns: Also, Howard and Elm-sts.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Howard and Elm sts., being 50 feet on Howard-st. and 100 feet on Elm-st. This is a very desirable corner, being only one block from Broadway, and can be readily seen by passers on that street. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.
Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st., adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built 5-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large outbuildings for workshops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE FARM AT LLOYD'S NECK, L. I.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a magnificent farm of 317 acres at Lloyd's Neck, L. I., with a good farm-house and outbuildings. The situation is unrivaled, being proverbial for its healthful climate, free from every kind of malaria, so that invalids regain health there when all other resorts have failed. The views and surroundings are extremely beautiful; the groves are extensive; there is a fine inclosed orchard and excellent garden; the land is of the first quality; there are beautiful shade trees on the ground, and the drives and walks are unequaled, both on the property and through the adjoining estates. The farm is half a mile from the steamboat wharf. The fishing grounds of the best character and close by. The bathing is fine—on a superb beach. The prospect is magnificent, reaching beyond the Sound. As a whole, it may be pronounced one of the finest estates for sale in this country.
A map of the property may be seen at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of carpets, carved black walnut furniture, in green reps; black walnut chairs, in haircloth; mahogany bedsteads, oak extension dining tables, gilt framed pier mirrors and console tables, gilt cornices, lambrikins, mahogany marble-top centre-table, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a large assortment of iron furniture, consisting of tete-a-tetes, washstands, marble-top tables, brackets, bedsteads, iron hat stands, bedsteads, and a general assortment of first-class iron furniture.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTH AND MADISON AVS. OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK AND ON STREETS ADJACENT THERETO.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, lots situate on the 5th and Madison avs. and on 69th, 70th, 72d, 73d, 74th sts. in the XIXth Ward of the City of New-York. JAMES LENOX.

D. B. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS—WILL SELL AT auction, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, that elegant brown-stone cottage house and lot on the southwesterly corner of Court-st. and 1st-place, being one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and surroundings. Lot 33 by 135 feet; title indisputable. For maps and terms, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 138 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, or of A. VAN NOSTRAND, owner, No. 203 Pearl-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the assignees, all the accounts, notes, book debts and personal and real estate belonging to the late firm of SAMUEL ROOSEVELT & CO., covered by the assignment made to JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, in order to close the trust.
Particulars at the office No. 6½ Pine-st.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY'S SCRIP, INTEREST PAID IN GOLD.—To close a joint interest, ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GRAIN AND HAY.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, the following quantities of grain and hay deemed unserviceable:
About thirteen thousand (13,000) bushels of corn.
About twenty-four (24) bushels of oats.
Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of hay.
The grain will be sold in lots of one hundred (100) bushels, with the privilege of five hundred (500) bushels, and the hay in lots of twenty-five (25) tons, with the privilege of fifty (50) tons.
ALSO, at the same time and place, about seven hundred thousand (700,000) pounds of mixed grain, (corn and oats,) which will be sold by the pound, in lots of five thousand (5,000) pounds, with the privilege of twenty thousand (20,000) pounds.
The successful bidders will be required to remove the grain and hay within five (5) days from the day of sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
D. H. RUCKER, Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quar'mr, Depot of Washington.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of February, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the balance of the cargo of the prize-ship *Alliance*, consisting of about 3,300 bbls. of Resin. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A dark brown horse, 6 years old coming Spring, near 15 hands high, believed to be sound, kind and gentle; is good in single harness, and an excellent saddle horse.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—
By order of Mortgagee—Carved rosewood 7-octave Piano, made by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTment in a very small unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid, or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway. No children or boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A FEW FIRST class boarders can be accommodated at Bedford, near cars to all ferries. Apply at the third door above Clove Road, on south side of Pacific-st., or address BOARD, Box No. 117 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—A LARGE AND SMALL room, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse; location between 4th and 16th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; references given and required. Address M. P. J., Box No. 3,419 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife desire permanent board, with pleasant room, in the vicinity of the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Part of the room will be furnished, if desired. Address A. B., Box 1,801 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private French family. Address G. W., Box No. 1,323 Post-office.

ROOM WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, BY TWO young men, not higher up than 18th-st. Address F. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEWING-MACHINE DEPOT,
For the Supply of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 505 Broadway, corner [illegible]-st.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.
The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any other.
Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 15 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of 5 or 10 gross. Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, &c., at J. EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send [illegible] cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

A CARD TO THE READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS of the *Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Daily News*, *Evening Post*, *Express* and all other City and country newspapers.—JOHN TUCKER & BRO., No. 34 Ann-st., New-York, pay from 7 cents to 7½ cents per pound for old files of newspapers, whether complete or otherwise; written or printed books, without covers, pamphlets, magazines, &c. Also, the highest cash price paid for all other kinds of paper stock. N. B.—All stock sent us should be marked J. TUCKER & BRO., No. 34 Ann-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE SUP'T OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.
GENTLEMEN: I HAVE EXAMINED YOUR "Patent Safety Money Pocket," and cheerfully recommend its use by the public as a safeguard against "pickpockets." (Signed) JNO. S. YOUNG, Chief of Detective Force.
Messrs. WILMOT & Co., No. 264 Broadway, New-York.
WILMOT'S Patent Safety Money Pocket CANNOT BE PICKED OR CUT; they are PICKPOCKET PROOF, and adapted as well for the use of ladies as gentlemen. They are sold by nearly all the fancy dry-goods and gentlemen's furnishing stores in the City; also, by the proprietors, WILMOT & CO., No. 264 Broadway.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

$100 HAND MONEY, AND HIGHEST cash bounties to recruits $775—$800 for men who enlist in the 61st New-York Vols., to be mustered in at Stapleton, Staten Island. This regiment is recruiting for special service under Maj.-Gen. Hancock. The attention of agents and brokers is called to the above advertisement. Maj. GEORGE W. SCOTT, 61st N. Y. V., Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, Richmond County, New-York.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or householder should be ever without. Price $1, per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 184 16th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

7 1-4 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR old books, newspapers and pamphlets; also the highest price paid for rags. Call before you sell elsewhere, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. Paper of all kinds manufactured to order. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 39 Spruce-st. N. Y.

NOTICE.—BILLIARD SALOON-KEEPERS WILL find it to their advantage to buy billiard balls at F. GROLE'S manufactory, No. 15 Fulton-st., corner of Gold-st. Billiard balls readjusted and colored at short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., OPERATING and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

LONG ISLAND LOCUST TIMBER AND tree nails and posts for sale for export. All orders directed to JAMES BAILEY, No. 65 South-st., N. Y., or JAMES BAILEY, Newtown, L. I., promptly attended to.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 100 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK AND TAN PUP, English breed, 10 weeks old, at No. 265 East [illegible]-st., in the store.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, [illegible], over Park Bank.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to F. V. BECKER, office No. 158 East 27th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALFRED L. ROWE, Plaintiff, against ALBERT DE PENNEVET and H. R. LAURENT, Defendants.—50 cent United States stamp on original canceled.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 7, 1863.
COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1864.
COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Jan. 16-law6w

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.
TRACY, IRWIN & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Have removed to No. 422 BROADWAY, [illegible] of Walker-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano-Fortes, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano-Fortes has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

JUST PUBLISHED
BY LEE & WALKER, No. 722 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Grand Paraphrase de Concert, on the ever popular air "LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD," Fantaisie variée. Composed by Edward Hoffman.
This is the piece which created such a sensation at the Mason-Hoffman concerts. Price $1.
ALSO: "WAIT, LOVE, UNTIL THE WAR IS OVER," Song and chorus. Music adapted by T. M. Todd. Price 30 cents.
Either of the above or any of our publications sent free of postage upon receipt of the market price. To be obtained also at all the principal music-stores.
LEE & WALKER, No. 722 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1863, 71 and 73 East 14th-st.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. WAREROOMS No. 758 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogue.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM—"COME, Sign the Pledge," "The Choral Harp Duett," "Willie's Gone to Heaven," "There is a land of Love," "God save the Nation," "The Nation's Prayer," "The Union Must Stand," "Dare to be Right," "Onward and Upward," "Meet Me in Heaven," "We will Keep a Bright Lookout," "I'll Go to that Beautiful Land." Price 5 cents, single; 50 cents per dozen. Mailed free. Five of the above pieces are the compositions of the late Stephen C. Foster. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED BY S. BRAINARD & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, "Mother Waiting for the News," by Henry Castle; "Will My Brother Come Again," or "Mother is the Battle Over," by E. Rose; "No Irish Need Apply," by O'Neil, 25 cents each. "Evangeline," song and chorus, by Will S. Hays, 25 cents. For sale by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

IN PRESS—EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK for violin or flute. "My Love is On the Battle-field," also, "When the Boys Come Home;" "I Loved That Dear Old Flag the Best." Each 25 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, 208 Bowery.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av. Address CHAMBERS & GABLER, 108 E. 28th-st.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale, containing all modern improvements; overstrung bass, full iron frame, made to order and fully guaranteed; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 48 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—WANTED, FOUR second-hand pianos—one at $50, one at $75, one at $100, and one at $125, for which the cash will be paid by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

AT MILLET'S OLD MUSIC-STORE, NO. 329 Broadway—the largest, cheapest and best assortment of music and musical instruments in the country. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 728 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE. Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West. This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge. H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent. T. R. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express	7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 8 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M. Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. SEYERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 8:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:25 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 5:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 6:30 A. M. The 8:15 and 4:35 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. E. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday train, 4:30 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS. For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND [illegible]. Passengers go north [illegible] Peck-slip at [illegible] cars on board [illegible] without change.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned of other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,870	Brooking.	
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin ... $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage ... 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, has splendid accommodations for a few passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday ... Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday ... Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday ... March 5.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly: ADRIATIC, 4,400 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons. HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $45, $30 and $20. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.
Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30. Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, from Boston Feb. 23. Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland. For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Barton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land passengers and mails.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA. No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Jno. A. Post, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
To sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. Courtenay, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE, Richard Adams, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, John Thompson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Drew, Commander. Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO, No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES. TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK. LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS. Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP OLYMPUS are informed that she will commence to discharge under general order at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY MORNING, 13th inst. All goods not permitted will be sent to U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 86 and 88 Greenwich-st., New-York. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. 11,342, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1860, and issued to B. Berend & Co., or bearer; the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, IN Lafayette or Astor-place, a MINK FUR VICTORINE. The finder will be very liberally rewarded by sending it to No. 286 West 20th-st., as it is valued by the owner much beyond its actual worth.

NOTICE.—LOST OR MISLAID, A ONE-YEAR United States Certificate of Indebtedness, dated Feb. 6, 1863, No. 50,343. Payment has been stopped. The bankers, brokers, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate the same. A. VIGNOT, No. 137 Spring-st.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property, and paying for this advertisement, by calling at No. 119 Nassau-st. Room No. 14.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. Use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

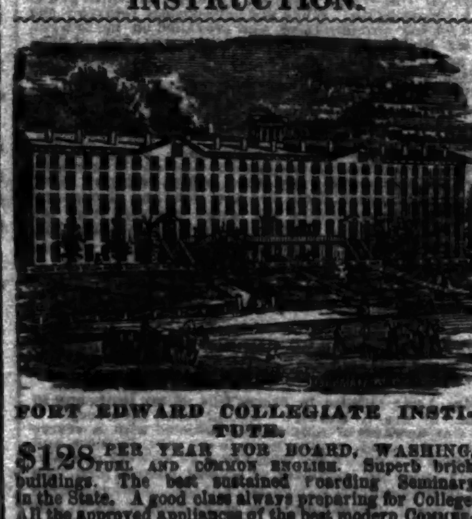
N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 298 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. [illegible] Silver, $10; Rubber, [illegible] silver $5. Extracting [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st. Proprietor and Director ... JAMES COOKE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 13, FIFTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON. CONTINUOUS AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS Of this MAMMOTH AND SUPERB HIPPODRAMATIC TEMPLE, which has at once achieved the distinction of being the PRIDE AND ORNAMENT Of the EMPIRE CITY. CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING, Hundreds unable to obtain admission. UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION of WONDER AND DELIGHT BY THE THOUSANDS PRESENT at the MARVELOUS GRANDEUR AND BEAUTY of the building and THE SPLENDOR OF THE PERFORMANCE. THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD. The great features of marked excellence in this magnificent structure, are its beauty of form, the perfection of view afforded, and the sterling comfort of the Auditorium, which will be thoroughly warm in Winter and equally cool in Summer. GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED, it presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD. THE GRAND HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES, which will be presented on THIS AND EVERY EVENING, will be of the most brilliantly diversified character, embraced in a succession of ever-varying programmes, in which the grandest CONSTELLATION OF STAR ARTISTS EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA will appear in a rapid succession of MARVELS OF EQUITATION, gracefully daring acts of "Noble Horsemanship," calculated "TO WITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER," elegant and Astounding Feats of GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH, UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS. THE COMPANY COMPRISES THIRTY-SIX OF THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Children under 10 half price. Tickets can be obtained at the box office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7¼. The performance commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—To avoid the pressure at the ticket-offices in the evening, visitors will do well to purchase their tickets at the box-office during the day.
ON SATURDAY, in compliance with the general request of numerous ladies and families, a SECOND GRAND MATINEE will be given, when exactly the same performance will be given as in the evening. Doors open at 1; commencing at 2.
THE HIPPOTHEATRON. SPECIAL NOTICE— GRAND MATINEE, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, Feb. 13. Doors open at 1; commence at 2. In compliance with the general wish of numerous families and ladies unable to attend in the evening, a second grand matinee will be given to-day, when exactly the same programme will be presented as at the evening performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE OPERA.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, FEB. 13, at 8. EIGHTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, when will be produced Petrella's new and brilliant opera of IONE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, with its splendid mise en scene, AND THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
Ione ... MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia ... MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER
Glauco ... SIG. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Arbaces ... SIG. FERNANDO BELLINI
Burbo ... SIG. HANIBAL BIACHI
Salustio ... SIG. REICHARDT
Clodio ... HERR MULLER
Dirce ... MLLE. MILNER
Conductor ... SIG. J. NUNO
The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.



FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
$128 PER YEAR FOR BOARD, WASHING, FUEL AND COMMON ENGLISH. Superb brick buildings. The best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. A good class always preparing for College. All the approved appliances of the best modern Commercial Colleges in successful use, and a large class graduates each term. As a Ladies' College, the Institute is believed to be unsurpassed, either as to its facilities or as to the number, character and culture of its graduates by the most expensive or most flourishing exclusive Female Colleges. The present senior class numbers twenty ladies. Many choice young men also choose this Institute as the best available place of fitting for business and professional life. Spring term of 13 weeks begins March 24. Apply for catalogues or for rooms to REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Principal, Fort Edward, N. Y.

NOTICE.
A young gentleman, Russian, perfectly acquainted with English, French and German languages, who occupies a position in town during the day, is desirous to meet with a respectable family where he could teach or speak with their children the named languages during the evening; only board and lodging he requires for it. Letters to be addressed to N. N., Box No. 4,467 General Post-office.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st. BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE. A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Fourteen miles from New-York. At Riverdale, on the Hudson. Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A. Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALLSTON Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. For young ladies only. Terms, $150 per year for board and tuition in English. Superior advantages in the ornamental branches. The next semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at which time the Principal will be in New-York, and will accompany young ladies to the seminary. He can also be seen until that time at the Pacific Hotel, New-York, on Thursday of each week, from 11 to 2 o'clock. For circulars and other information, address the Principal at the Seminary, or Pacific Hotel.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 18, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

$75.50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON English, half a year—from Feb. 29 to July 22—in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY, ladies and gentlemen receive thorough and practical instruction in all English branches; also, in Latin and Greek. Particular attention given in commercial branches. Separate rooms for private instruction.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 31st-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 1.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Private lessons by an experienced French teacher. Apply at No. 42 8th-st., from 3 to 7 P. M. only.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR SOME years professor of ancient languages in a college, a situation as teacher in either classical or English department. Inquire, for one week, at No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 5, from 12 M. till 4 P. M., or address TEACHER, same place.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, OF MIDDLE age, with family, desires a situation in town or country; an eligible boarding school will be considered; [illegible] Address, [illegible] Box No. 3,845 New-York Post-office.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH [illegible] pupils for English, music and French. Address [illegible] Post-office, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, AND THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES, speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."
Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare.
"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently,
They have proclaimed their malefaction."
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½; close at 10¾.

PERHAM'S.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. IN AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS. THE WONDERFUL AND COLOSSAL STEREOSCOPTICON. The only complete apparatus in this country, showing BEAUTIFUL STATUARY, GORGEOUS ARCHITECTURE, ENCHANTING LANDSCAPE, WAR TABLEAUX and PORTRAITS OF EMINENT MILITARY MEN, Including Major-Generals GRANT, McCLELLAN, BANKS, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, MEADE, SICKLES, and others, in connection with the MIRROR OF THE REBELLION, A gigantic illustrated history of the war. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
This great combination of novel attractions is exhibited in aid of Perham's NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE, and is nightly attended by THRONGS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS, whose frequent demonstrations of approval testify to the SUPERIORITY OF THE STEREOSCOPTICON, and to the THRILLING FIDELITY OF THE MIRROR. SINGLE ADMISSION ... 25 CENTS. Buy a DOLLAR TICKET, which admits four, contributes to the INVALID SOLDIERS' FUND, and secures an interest in the DONATION PROPERTY. Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, when tickets and information may be obtained. All orders for tickets by mail or express should be sent to JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent, No. 585 Broadway.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion. Fifth time this season, Garrick & Coleman's standard comedy, the CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Lord Ogleby ... Mr. Gilbert
Lovewell ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sterling ... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville ... Mr. Daly
Canton ... Mr. John Sefton
Brush ... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Miss Sterling ... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Heidelberg ... Mrs. Vernon
Fanny ... Miss Madeline Henriques
Betty ... Miss Ione Burke
Trusty ... Miss Carman
Chambermaid ... Miss Green
MONDAY, 15th, WEDNESDAY, 17th, and FRIDAY, 19th, the new play of PURE GOLD. (Third, Fourth and Fifth time.) And on TUESDAY, 16th, THURSDAY, 18th, and SATURDAY, 20th, ROSEDALE. (Ninety-first, Ninety-second and Ninety-third time.) Due notice will be given of the next representations of THE LOVE CHASE and MARRIED LIFE.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY. HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY. EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK. EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK. THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY. The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies. FIFTEENTH WEEK FIFTEENTH WEEK FIFTEENTH WEEK OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE, which is still a brilliant success. In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, a fine collection of SCENES FROM IRELAND, SCENES FROM IRELAND, never before exhibited in any part of the world, which have been procured at great expense expressly for this exhibition, with many local scenes of THRILLING INTEREST. Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Gabriel Harrison. HARRISON'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, BOHEMIAN GIRL. Mme. COMTE BORCHARD, Miss MYERS, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. GEO. REA. POWERFUL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. Director ... Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. FRA DIAVOLO will be shortly produced.

NIBLO'S SALOON. NEXT OPERA NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17. Seats can be secured three days in advance, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or at Irving Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook in the neighborhood of Bridgeport; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly; best of City and country references. Call or address No. 489 3d-av., corner of 35th-st., in the bakery, for one week.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing or plain sewing. Call at No. 182 East 17th-st., 3d floor, back room, for 2 days; corner 1st-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 150 West 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND ability, a situation to take charge of a boarding-school, or as matron of a public institution in New-York or vicinity; ample references given as to capability, &c. Address, with particulars, A. L. L., Box 132 Times Office.

MRS. CONKLIN WANTS THE WASHING and ironing of ladies, gentlemen, or families, by the month or by the dozen; can be done in the very best style at the most moderate price. Call, or address No. 94 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., up one pair stairs, front house.

MALES.

A TRAVELING SALESMAN, ABOUT MAKING an extensive Western trip, would undertake the sale of any kind of goods where samples are light; has much experience and a large acquaintance; will attend to any business intrusted to his care. Address WESTERN, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; has good country reference and nearly four years experience. Address M. C., Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as farmer, by a young married man, who understands farming and cropping on the most approved principles, and is capable of taking the entire charge. Good references. Address, for three days, J. C., care of Young & Elliott, seedsmen, No. 9 John-st.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted, by a thorough, practical man, as head gardener and farmer, on a first-class place. For particulars apply to Editor *Scottish American*, No. 37 Park-row.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—WANTED, A situation as above by a young man, who has had four years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG man who understands the wholesale shoe business preferred, who can furnish the best of references as to character, capacity and integrity. Address Box No. 2,730 New-York Post-office.

GARDENER WANTED—A SINGLE MAN preferred, who is well acquainted with the raising of early vegetables for market; Scotch or English preferred. Address ROBERT OLIVER, Oswego, N. Y., stating wages expected. References exchanged.

WANTED—FAMILIES TO WORK IN A COTTON factory in Connecticut, mostly girls and boys between the ages of 10 and 20 years. Apply at 59 Broad-st., New-York, Feb. 15, between the hours of 8 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR SWISS Protestant woman, about 30, as thorough seamstress and lady's maid; must dress hair well; good wages and good home given to the right person. Apply at No. 40 East 21st-st.

A FEW SMART MEN WANTED AS AGENTS, to sell the "Life, Letters, Speeches and Sermons of Archbishop Hughes." The only perfect one published. Call on EUGENE COLEMAN, No. 5 Tryon Row, N. Y., from 9 to 12 o'clock, forenoon.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for the dry goods jobbing business; one who can influence cash and short time trade. Address W. W. & J., Box No. 1,302 Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, of experience, who must also understand hair-dressing. Apply with references from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 24 Washington-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1864. GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS. TWO MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCES. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; EVENING, at 7½. At each of which will be produced THE INIMITABLE DRAMA, HELVEI; HELVEI; HELVEI; HELVEI; or, THE GALLEY-SLAVE OF TOULON, THE GALLEY-SLAVE OF TOULON, with new and elegant Scenery, Costumes, Music and Properties.
Mr. HARRISON, the Comic and Impromptu Singer, appears at each performance, as does, also, THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER, on his three whistles at once, and on the Tyrolean Family Coffee-Pot, making the most amusing, interesting and laughable entertainment to be found in the City. THE FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS, THREE MEN AND ONE WOMAN, each over eight feet high; THE TALLEST QUARTET OF HUMANITY ever seen on the face of this globe. THEY ARE PERFECT WONDERS, and no lover of the curious, or of NATURE'S MARVELOUS WORKS, should fail seeing them. They are visible at all hours, as are also THE TWO ELFIN DWARFS, The LILIPUTIAN KING, 14 years old, and 22 in. high, and GEN. GRANT, Jr., 12 years old, and 28 in. high. A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG, The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY, ALBINO FAMILY, THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES, Wax Figures of Queen Victoria, Prince and Princess of Wales and other celebrities. THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS! have just been added to the Aquaria. PISCATORIAL SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE! They are to be seen luxuriating in the elegant crystal fountain, as if in their own mountain streams. A MONSTER PYTHON, the great dragon of the East, and OTHER MONSTER SERPENTS, ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Notwithstanding this immense combination of Novelties—four times as much as can be found elsewhere at ten times the cost, the price of admission remains at only 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age, 15 cents.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
No. 485 BROADWAY. L. B. LENT ... Manager. LAST DAY OF THE GREAT ARAB TROUPE, who will appear BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, in all their NOVEL AND UNIQUE PERFORMANCES. THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, will be presented A CONCENTRATION OF ATTRACTIONS, EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC, WITHOUT PARALLEL IN AMERICA; AND UNSURPASSED IN THE WORLD! The greatest of living equestriennes, MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE, MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE, MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE, will appear at each entertainment IN TWO MAGNIFICENT ACTS. STICKNEY THE SOMERSET RIDER, in his daring and unapproachable feats. ALL THE GREAT RIDERS attached to this THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS OF AMERICA, in varied and exciting feats of equitation. THE BEDOUIN ARABS THE BEDOUIN ARABS THE BEDOUIN ARABS THE BEDOUIN ARABS will give their ASTONISHING ORIENTAL GYMNASTICS both Afternoon and Evening, their engagement terminating the present week, in order to make room for FRESH AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS. EXHIBITIONS OF SAGACITY, by beautiful and wonderfully trained DANCING AND TRICK HORSES, and every variety of EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS, introducing THE FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTES ever brought together in America. Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock. N. B. GREAT NOVELTIES are in preparation for next week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 7½; concludes at 10¾. Lessee and Manager ... W. Wheatley. THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Feb. 13, 1864, and every evening till further notice, UNQUESTIONABLY THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN DRAMATIC HISTORY NEW-YORK CITY HAS EVER KNOWN. MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS, the only living truthful exponents of IRISH PEASANT LIFE. Charles Gayler's new Irish Drama, THE CONNIE SOOGAH, now closing the fifth week of its representation, and the furore still unabated. THE CATARACT SCENE surpassing in GRANDEUR AND TRUTH TO NATURE any representation of a similar character heretofore attempted. APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND CHARACTERISTIC SONGS AND DANCES are interspersed throughout the piece, the cast of which includes EVERY MEMBER OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
Admission ... 50 cents.
Seats secured to Parquet Stalls and Parquet Circle, 75 cts.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.) ... 25 cents.
Private Boxes ... $6 and $8.
In order to prevent the patrons of MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS from being disappointed in gaining admission in the evening, and to enable families to make up their parties in advance, arrangements have been made by which SEATS may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery. PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Engagement of MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL, the celebrated tight-rope artiste and danseuse; also, Mr. JOHN DENIER, the wonderful gymnast. In addition to which will be offered AN ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN BILL. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.
The public are respectfully informed that the eminent Pianist, Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, having concluded his most successful series of concerts throughout the Western States, will give in this City a few farewell concerts, prior to his departure for Europe. The first one will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1864. For particulars see future advertisements.

SKATING—SKATING—BALL'S UP!
At the large hall of J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 East 28th-st., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. New patent floor skates, nearest approach to ice skating yet discovered; a most fascinating and healthy exercise for ladies, gentlemen and children. Call and obtain a circular. Light gymnastics, fencing, broad-sword, single stick, &c.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book	6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	5 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED TONS CLEAN [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress ... Mrs. John Wood. Stage Manager ... J. H. Selwyn. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. In accordance with the resolution of the directress, that the entertainments at this theatre should be varied and novelties produced as rapidly as the necessary preparations for their perfectibility would permit, THE SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME now presented must be withdrawn after this evening, therefore, to-night, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, WILL BE THE LAST OF THE ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL BURLESQUE BY H. J. BYRON, ESQ., founded on a famous, though somewhat confusing OPERA, and possessing the euphonious and expressive title, ILL TREATED ILL TROVATORE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD in the noted ... Manrico. The original Wandering Minstrel, a real good fellow though a true-bad-door.
MR. FRANK DREW ... as ... Azucena. An elderly gipsy party, with a great deal on her mind.
MR. W. DAVIDGE ... as ... The Count di Luna. Count di Magnificence.
MR. N. C. LAFAUGH ... as ... Ferrando. His Creature.
MR. C. PARSLOE, Jr. ... as ... [illegible]. A Gipsy, unknown to the Opera, but that's no matter.
MR. WALTON ... [illegible]. A friend of Manrico's.
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN ... as ... Leonora. A ward of di Luna's, and eventually awarded to Manrico.
MISS HARRIS ... Inez. Thing maid to Leonora.
The music arranged, directed and conducted by THOMAS BAKER. The costumes from the highest classical authorities, by MISS C. FLANNERY.
The evening's entertainments will commence with the petite comedy, in two acts, by J. R. Planché, Esq., entitled FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
Duke de Chartres ... Mr. J. K. MORTIMER
Pierre Palliot ... Mr. FRANK DREW
Doctor Druggendraft ... Mr. J. H. STODDART
Duchess de Chartres ... Miss HENRIETTA IRVING
Mlle. Duval ... Miss DE LACY
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, CURIOUS CASE and PRIDE OF THE MARKET. Doors open at 7; performance commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y. IN AID OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND FAIR, AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864.
PROGRAMME. PART I.
1. Overture—"William Tell" ... Rossini
2. Aria—"Let all obey"—Enchantress ... Balfe. Mr. S. C. Campbell.
3. Aria—"Qui la voce"—I Puritani ... Bellini. Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt.
4. Serenade—"Good-night, beloved" ... Balfe. Mr. Wm. Castle.
5. Reminiscences pour le Piano—"Norma" ... Jaell. Miss Blanche Carpenter.
6. Trio—"Attila" ... Verdi. Mrs. Van Zandt, Mr. Castle, Mr. Campbell.
7. Selections—"Faust" ... Gounod.
INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES. PART II.
1. Overture—"Fra Diavolo" ... Auber
2. Polka—"Nightingale" ... [illegible]
3. Selections—"I Lombardi" ... Verdi
4. Il Bacio—"The Kiss" ... Arditi
5. Selections—"I Due Foscari" ... Verdi
6. Quickstep—"13th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y." ... Grafulla
7. Tattoo ... By 13th Regiment Drum Corps
The Instrumental music by Grafulla's Full Military and Orchestral Band. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Tickets One Dollar each. For sale at the usual places and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN. HYATT FROST ... Manager. Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, Between Prince and Spring-sts. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c. THIRTEENTH WEEK of unparalleled success of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, in either Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country. Even the far-famed Zoological Gardens of London, Paris, Berlin or Antwerp, cannot boast of so great a variety of RARE AND BEAUTIFUL ANIMALS as those contained in the menagerie of Van Amburgh & Co. The immense resources and superior knowledge and experience of THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF has been called into requisition to produce this EXCELSIOR EXHIBITION, and now confidently assert that the whole world cannot produce its equal. Time, patience and perseverance, and an indomitable energy, combined with a thorough knowledge of the habits of the various animals, and an immense amount of capital, are indispensable prerequisites for producing such an array of living specimens for the study of naturalists. THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, with Elephants, Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c. STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1864. The severe indisposition of M. DONATIEN, renders a change of performance necessary, and the celebrated Comedie in 5 acts by Alexandre Dumas, fils, LE DEMI-MONDE, played by the whole Company, will be given. In consequence of the length of the piece the curtain will be raised at 7½; and the doors open at 7 o'clock.
THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, BENEFIT NIGHT OF MONS. AND MME. PELLETIER. LE FILS DE GIBOYER. Comedie in 5 acts, by E. Augier, author of "Les Effrontés." Box-office during the day at No. 585 Broadway.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
on RECONSTRUCTION, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16. The fifth lecture in the course of the Women's Loyal League will be delivered as above. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. For sale by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, 75 Broadway, and at the office of the Women's League, No. 20 Cooper Institute. Platform tickets sold only at the *Anti-Slavery* Office, No. 48 Beekman-st. Care will be taken to protect the reserved seats, to keep open a passage thereto, and to avoid the confusion witnessed at the lecture of Miss Dickenson.

PROF. DOREMUS
will give the THIRD LECTURE of his Course on the "WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO SCIENCE," AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Each of the Lectures will be illustrated by a series of new and surprising EXPERIMENTS, made on the GRANDEST SCALE. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Only 400 more tickets are for sale. For sale at the bookstores and at the door. Reserved seats can only be retained till 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE.—BY REV. THOMAS BASTON—FOR the benefit of the 9th-st. M. E. Sabbath School. To be delivered at the Attorney-st. Methodist Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*True Nobility*. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st., and at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays. Children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON, NO. 169 WOOSTER-ST., Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

IRON SAFE-MAKERS WANTED.—GOOD hands can find steady work and good pay by applying to HERRING & CO.'S Safe Factory, corner of Hudson and 13th sts., 9th-av. and 14th-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM-ENGINE OF 400-HORSE power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale, in good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs. [illegible] SKINNER & CO., No. [illegible] Barclay-st., New-York.

GUN MACHINERY WANTED.—Apply to the MANHATTAN FIRE ARMS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

REYNOLDS'S TURBINE WATER WHEELS—The most perfect, simple, [illegible] durable wheels in use. TALLCOTT, UNDERHILL, [illegible]

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES [illegible]

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Police Bill—Names of Purdy and Jones Stricken Out—Bosworth and McMurray Inserted—Exciting Debate in the Senate—The Bill Ordered to a Third Reading.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

The affair between Senators SHAFER and FIELDS was satisfactorily arranged when the Senate met again, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Senator FIELDS stated that a resolution had been adopted by the Democratic caucus, in his absence, directing Democrats not to vote for the Police Bill, and as he considered himself a Democrat, under the direction of the caucus, he could not vote for the Police Bill, as he had proposed to do in the morning. The Senate reconsidered the vote excusing Mr. FIELDS for not voting in Committee of the Whole, and so Mr. FIELDS was himself again. In the evening he concluded his adjourned speech in defense of the Governor's Message. For some unaccountable reason, the Senate, with the exception of five, or perhaps six Senators, were not present to hear him. The vacant chairs in the circle of the Senate looked discouraging. The seats outside of the railing were, however, crowded, and Senator FIELDS got through with his denunciation of the Administration and his speech, as well as could have been expected, or nearly so, considering all the circumstances.

At 12 o'clock M. to-day the Police Bill came up again in the Senate, as special order. The Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and went to work upon the bill in an apparently cool and business-like manner. Senator CORNING, of the Fifth Senatorial District, moved to strike out the name of NATHAN P. PURDY from the bill and insert the name of JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH. The motion was carried by an almost unanimous vote. Mr. CORNING then moved that the name of SAMUEL JONES be struck from the bill and the name of WILLIAM McMURRAY be inserted in its place. This motion also prevailed with little appearance of opposition, leading Democratic Senators voting for the motion. At this stage of the proceedings Senator FIELDS came in and took his seat. Mr. FIELDS, after he had made a motion to strike out the enacting clause, which failed to carry, moved to insert the name of Mr. PURDY in place of that of Mr. ACTON, which he would have stricken out. Mr. FIELDS alone voted for this change. Mr. FIELDS then moved to strike out the name of Mr. BERGEN and insert the name of J. C. WILLETT. Senator [illegible] inquired where Mr. WILLETT lived. Mr. FIELDS replied that he lived in the Twelfth Ward of New-York City. Mr. FIELDS then went on to speak at great length. He began by referring to the pleasure which he always felt in attending a marriage ceremony. Such ceremonies gave him great pleasure, whether they celebrated the union of persons of different sexes or of political parties. He referred to the scene of yesterday, and acknowledged that he had been appalled by the representations that had been made. He had for a time thought that he was wrong in acting as required by his constituents, and had thought he ought to yield. He had thought that he should change his first determination. As matters now were, he should accuse those who had yesterday accused him. There were bargains that might be made, and the reference to thirty pieces of silver made yesterday, he would hurl back on those who first made it. He spoke of the particular friends and special representatives of the Executive in terms of reprehension. Senator CORNING intimated that some one would take care of himself when the time came. Senator FIELDS applied the remark to the Senator from the Fifth, (CORNING,) and proceeded to lecture him and the Senate upon the misfortune of nervousness.

Senator COLE inquired if the Senator from the Seventh (FIELDS) had given an illustration of this misfortune yesterday, when he received the shock which had been so manifest to all. Mr. FIELDS replied that he had afforded a partial illustration, but had recovered by means of a cold bath.

This style of discussion continued on the part of Senator FIELDS to a great length, and with a good deal of excitement. He made several references evidently very offensive to Mr. CORNING. He then proceeded to read the resolution which had been referred to yesterday, of which he had then been ignorant. He insisted that it only disapproved of the Police Bill or a reorganization of the police, but gave no particular direction in regard to names. He also affirmed that he did not know of the resolution yesterday.

Mr. FIELDS held that he alone had stood up for the City of New-York, in voting as he had for Mr. PURDY, and others had deserted their party, but not he. Senator CORNING replied with great earnestness and indignation to the personal remarks of Mr. FIELDS. He had said nothing of taking care of himself, as the Senator had understood him to say, but had referred to the ability of Gov. SEYMOUR to take care of himself. He would not condescend to notice the personal allusions of the Senator, much less to reply to them.

Senator SHAFER followed Mr. CORNING in reply to Mr. FIELDS, and administered, at least so far as the manner was concerned, a most scathing rebuke. He expressed the pain he felt that it had again become necessary to refer to the scene that had occurred on the floor yesterday. The Senator from the Seventh (FIELDS) had, however, made it imperative upon him to do so. The distinguished Senator from the Seventh, had said in his place yesterday, that he did not then know of the resolution adopted in Democratic caucus, to which reference had been repeatedly made, and which the Senator had just read. He wished to know if he still stood to that declaration? Senator FIELDS replied that he did. "Then," said Senator SHAFER, "it is with great pain that I am compelled to dissent from that declaration of the Senator." Mr. FIELDS again reiterated his declaration.

Senator SHAFER then stated in the most impressive manner, that he could show by the testimony of many of the most unimpeachable witnesses, citizens of Albany, that Senator FIELDS knew of the resolution at the time he closed his speech on Wednesday evening. "This," said Senator SHAFER, "is simply a question of fact, and I will prove it if the Senator puts me to the test. The truth is, my distinguished friend from the Seventh, was prepared to betray his party. Is that (turning to Senator FIELDS with intense earnestness of expression,) plain and direct? I would have been glad if you had spared me the pain of making this declaration."

Senator FIELDS replied to this statement, urging that he alone stood true to the City of New-York and the Democratic party, which other Senators had deserted. He entered with great particularity upon the steps he had taken, after the close of his speech on Wednesday evening, to show that he had not been made acquainted with the resolution referred to.

After this several motions were made, one by Senator SMITH, to insert the name of JOHN KELLY in the bill in place of that of Mr. McMURRAY. The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the Senate as amended, with the names of ACTON, BERGEN, BOSWORTH and McMURRAY in the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of twenty-four against two, the two opposing votes being those of Messrs. FIELDS and SMITH.

P. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

Mr. LAIMBEER offered a remonstrance against the passage of any law prohibiting claimants for riot damages, from being witnesses in their own behalf.

The bill amending the charter of the New-York College for women was reported favorably.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the National Savings Bank of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Skating Club.

To incorporate the South Ferry and Grand-street Ferry Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company.

Amending the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Making appropriations for the payment of the Canal debt for the fiscal year.

Limiting the term of office of notaries public to two years, and providing for one for each bank in the State.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Savings' Bank.

Appropriating the remainder of the canal revenues.

Authorizing a reduction of the capital stock of the Rochester City Bank.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

The Metropolitan Police Bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and amended by substituting the names of Messrs. BOSWORTH and McMURRAY for Messrs. PURDY and JONES.

The bill being reported to the Senate, Mr. FIELDS renewed his motion to insert the name of Mr. PURDY for Mr. ACTON.

Motion lost, by a vote of 1 to 25.

Mr. FIELDS moved to substitute the name of JAMES C. WILLETT for JOHN G. BERGEN.

Motion lost by 1 to 25.

Mr. SMITH moved to substitute the name of JOHN KELLY for Mr. McMURRAY.

Motion lost by 4 to 22.

The bill appointing Messrs. BOSWORTH, McMURRAY, ACTON and BERGEN the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, was then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to legal advertisements in New-York.

Incorporating the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Incorporating the new Brooklyn Turnverein.

Incorporating the State Temperance Society.

Incorporating the Seamen's Boarding-House Keepers' Association.

For the relief of the Long Island Gas Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

To enlarge the powers of certain New-York [illegible]

[illegible] for the inspection of [illegible] in New-York [illegible]

To reduce the capital stock of the Spuyten Duyvil and Harlem Railroad Company.

To compel the Erie and Central Railroad Companies to charge pro rata freight.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York National Club.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Germania Society.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To regulate the sale of drugs in New-York.

Incorporating the Central Park Hotel Company.

Extending Union-avenue, in Brooklyn.

Amending the Charter of Brooklyn.

For a railroad in Desbrosses and Catharine streets, New-York.

Incorporating the New-York Clever Fellows' Club.

Incorporating the Machinists' Association of New-York.

Incorporating the Home for Disabled Soldiers.

Incorporating the Musical Protective Union.

Incorporating the Tom Moore Association.

Incorporating the Metropolitan Market Company.

Incorporating the Manhattan and Long Island Land Improvement Company.

To keep in repair streets in New-York used by railroad companies.

Legalizing the acts of the Brooklyn Common Council.

Relative to bonds issued for soldiers.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

The evening session was devoted entirely to the consideration of the Governor's Message. Mr. GLEASON, of Suffolk, addressed the House in Committee of the Whole, at length, in opposition to the position assumed by the Governor on National Affairs.

Adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

BURNETT'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.—Among the nice toilet preparations in this country none are more carefully and elegantly prepared than those of JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., of Boston.

They are fully established as goods of high order and are indorsed by competent judges as possessing the merit claimed for them. Owing to the increased cost of materials, the proprietors have been compelled to advance their retail prices, and prefer to make this change rather than to lower their quality.

This unavoidable step will be justly appreciated by an intelligent public, and will insure undoubted confidence in the integrity of the preparations.

Trash everywhere abounds, and but little is produced therefrom save injury and disappointment, while articles of real merit must necessarily be worth a corresponding value.

The famous Cocoaine of this firm's manufacture, defies imitation, and sustains itself by increasing sales. It maintains the reputation of being the best hair dressing in the world.

BURNETT also makes a variety of Cooking Extracts, and they have become great favorites among housekeepers.

BURNETT is deserving the high reputation he has attained.—*Cleveland Herald.*

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

[Advertisement.]

"SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—For Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, and Ethnology, see the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A PRIVATE CLASS, for the study of Phrenology, meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S *New-York Illustrated News*, the live paper of America. Splendid, interesting and comic illustrations in this week's number. Price 8 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price. Queen of the 'Bohemians' Departure, Great Conflagration of Colt's Pistol Factory, great double-page Battle Scene, Mulligan's Cavalry Charge, Graphic Scene on Broadway, Desperate Maniac in the Corn Exchange, Fashions by Mme. DEMOREST, and supplementary sheet, with other brilliant and exciting subjects, &c., in this week's number. Do not fail to see this splendid paper. Address

W. J. DEMOREST, No. 90 Beekman-st.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

One of the effects of the rebel pirates in the Eastern waters, is to enhance the value of products from that quarter of the globe, and yet the least relative advance has been in KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold at 25 cents per lb. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two superb performances, for the accommodation of ladies, families, and schools. The elegant drama, Rolvel, or the Galley Slave of Toulon, Mr. HARRISON, comic singer, and the Tyrolean Whistler at each. The Giants, Dwarfs, Albino Family, What is it, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark *Winnifred, from Belize, Hond.*—Messrs. A. C. Burn, A. H. Burn, W. W. Welsh, Wm. Jones, H. F. Miller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets..... 5 33 | Moon sets.. 12 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 27 | Gov. Island.. 12 20 | Hell Gate.. 1 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand.

Ships Australia, Towart, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; St. Peter, Sprague, Philadelphia, C. L. Wright & Co.; City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool, D. A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co.

Barks Maria Morton, (Br.,) Woodward, Malta, Jaquemot & Christmas; Augusta Aurora, (Dan.,) Schwegelon, Havana, J. F. Phillips; Oder, (Br.,) McKenzie, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Matilda A. Lewis, (Br.) Lewis, Matamoras, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Caroline, Lawrenson, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sheffield, (Br.,) Demelin, Havana, Reynaud & Dachen.

Brigs Maggie McNeil, (Br.,) Manzanilla, Miller & Houghton; Ella Reed, (Br.,) Jannan, Havana, via Nassau, J. A. R. Webster & Co.; Emanuel, (Dan.,) ——, Bahia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary Emily, (Br.,) ——, Havana, Willett Rowe; Dorothea, (Brem.,) Franzmeyer, Baltimore; Union, (Br.,) Ryder, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Mary G. Ladd, (Br.,) Ellis, Leghorn, Fabricotti Bros.

Schooners Nelson, Wood, Stamford; S. D. Hart, Hart, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; Wonder, (Br.,) Smith, Manzanilla, Howard, Keys & Slade; C. H. Van Name, Burk, York River, F. J. Campbell; Rainbow, Smith, York River, F. J. Campbell; Wm. Lancaster, Waycott, Antigua, J. Wessels; Chief, Godfrey, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Arlington, Morse, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Empress, ——, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Gen. Meade, Dinsmore, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Olympus, (Br.,) Mickan, Liverpool Jan. 30, and Queenstown 31th, with mdse. and 283 steerage passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 27, 9 miles west of Coningby light, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E. 28th, at 10:15 A. M., passed R. M. steamship Africa, bound E. 31st, at 11:20 A. M., passed steamship Sidon, hence for Liverpool. Feb. 10, at 5:20 P. M. passed steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. Feb. 5, sighted a large field of ice, and ran along it for 150 miles in a S. S. W. course, and found the southern extremity in lat. 43 and lon. 49 40. Encountered strong westerly gales nearly the whole passage.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 9, and Charleston Bar 10th inst., at 9 A. M., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Quinnebaug, Beckley, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Wood, Alexandria, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Williams, Liverpool Dec. 19, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Was from Jan. 5 to 23d between lat. 44 and 52, and lon. 35 to 40, with heavy westerly gales during the whole time; shifted cargo, lost sails, shipped a heavy sea, which stove bulwarks, wheelhouse, skylight, etc., and took much water below decks. Jan. 12, John Wright, a seaman, of New-York, fell down on the forecastle in a fit, and expired in 20 hours.

Ship Arcole, Durham, New-Orleans 18 ds., in ballast to master.

U. S. Barkentine Horace Beals, D. P. Heath, Acting Master, commanding, Pensacola 11½ ds., to U. S. Navy Department.

Bark Agincourt, (of Shields,) Custance, Hong Kong Sept. 19, and St. Helena Dec. 23, with teas, silks, etc., to A. A. Low & Bros. Has had very strong winds in the N. E. trades, and for the last three ds. (on the coast) encountered heavy N. N. W. gales; passed Anjier Nov. 4, Good Hope Dec. 18; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 11, in lon. 2s 41. Left at St. Helena, U. S. steamer Mohican, arr. the day previous and bound on a cruise, and received from her dispatches. Nov. 3, in the Straits of Sunda, spoke Am. bark Amanda, from Manila for Cork for orders, and on the 5th, at night, saw a vessel on fire, which we supposed to be the Amanda; a number of vessels were close to her.

Bark Winnifred, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Wilkins, Balize, Hond., Jan. 28, with logwood, etc., to Dollner & Potter. Sid. in co. with Br. bark Magnolia, for London.

Bark Dameine Frond, (Aus.,) [illegible], Montevideo Dec. 6, with hides and wool to Phipps & Co.

[illegible]

mahogany, etc., to Thompson & Hunter. 9th inst., lat. 34 12, lon. 75 10, spoke U. S. gunboat Sassacus, who reported, in the three days previous, had destroyed schrs. S. S. Nestfield and Will Darrell, both blockade-runners.

Brig Principality, (of New Quay, N. S. W.,) Jones, Tarragona 54 ds., with wine, etc., to master.

Brig Clara D. Robbins, (of Nassau,) Moris, Havana 13 ds., with sugar, honey, etc., to master. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Schr. Mary & Elizabeth, Corderey, Philadelphia 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. G. J. Jones, Crowell, Baltimore 13 ds., with corn to L. Kenny.

Schr. Kate Field, Allen, Stono Inlet 4 ds., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Isabella, Thompson, Baker, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Jesse Williams, Mahaddy, Philadelphia 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. New-York, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Julia Parsons, Douglass, Fortune's Bay, N. F., with herring to Joseph Woolley.

Schr. George W. Snow, Haskins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Boston, Walls, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, Nickerson, Provincetown.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Feb. 11—Steamers Pawtuxet, Planet.

Ship Melrose.

Bark Golden Fleece.

Brigs Ilus, Autumn.

Schooners Dundee, J. S. Butler, Lord of the Isles.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 12—Arr. schr. Charm, from Port-au-Prince.

Also arr. barks Conqueror, from New-Orleans; E. Wright, Jr., from New-York.

HALIFAX, Feb. 12—Arr. J. Congdon and G. B. O., from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamships Columbia, at Pier No. 4 North River, and George Cromwell Pier No. 9 North River, will sail Saturday, the 13th, at 3 P. M.

Spoken, &c.

Andes—bark, of Harpswell, from Trinidad for Philadelphia, Feb. 5, lat. 26 46, lon. 75 30.

Buchanan—ship, of and 38 ds. from Liverpool for Singapore, Jan. 10, lon. 27 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Balize, Hond., Jan. 25, schr. Governor, arr. a few ds. previous, and a Confederate schr., name not known, just arr. with cotton. The schr. Joseph Gerety was still in the harbor in charge of the U. S. Consul.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

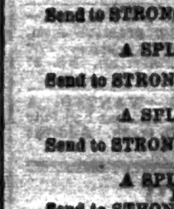
I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

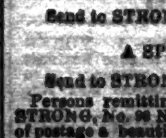
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE UNION LAMP.



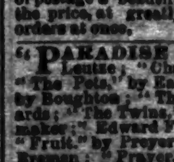
OFFICE NO. 595 BROADWAY.

It is a hand lamp without chimney; gives a clear and bright light without incrustation, smoke or odor; a rapid motion or draft will not put it out. For sale by lamp dealers generally.



ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Are the most powerful and effective revolvers in the world for self-defence, and the only one entirely safe from accidental discharge; large ball, common cartridge.

ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 404 Broadway, Y. N.



THE SIMPLICITY AND the COMPLETENESS of the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, and the manner of connecting every window and door of the house with this one bell is clearly a matter of surprise to some, who consider it an object either by asking an interview at their house or office, by addressing a note to the proprietor, or calling at the office, to inquire if there is really any protection against burglary.

E. HOLMES, No. 202 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

VALENTINES.

Do You Want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For 25 Cents?
Send to STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

Do You Want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For 50 Cents?
Send to STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

Do You Want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For One Dollar?
Send to STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

Do You Want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For Two Dollars?
Send to STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

Do You Want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For Five Dollars?
Send to STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

Persons remitting any of the above amounts to T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York, will receive free of postage a beautiful VALENTINE corresponding with the price, at greatly reduced rates. Send along your orders at once.

"PARADISE AND THE PERI," BY E. Leutze, "Charity," by Henry Peters Gray; "The Pets," by Eastman Johnson; "Frosty Morning," by Boughton; "The Neglected Garden," W. T. Richards; "The Twins," by Verboeckhoven; "Little Dressmaker," Edward Frere; "Dutch Coast," Achenbach; "Fruit," by Preyer; "Missed his Lesson," Meyer, of Bremen; "Prayer," by Plassan; "Smoker," by Chavet, and the balance of the fine pictures belonging to Mr. WALTERS, will be sold THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery No. 548 Broadway.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., in aid of the Board of Publication in giving religious reading to the army and navy. Addresses may be expected from Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, from the Army of the Potomac, and B. F. JACOBS, Esq., from the Army of the Cumberland. A collection will be taken. Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS will preside and conduct the services. All are cordially invited to attend.

I WISH TO RECOMMEND TO SOME first-class family—up town—a distinguished teacher of the piano (lady) who is a pupil of Mr. [illegible] Mills, and of brilliant [illegible] [illegible]

DEAFNESS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

NEURALGIA,

CATARRH,

CHRONIC SORE EYES,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

HEAD AND THROAT,

CURED EFFECTUALLY BY

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.

NO BORING WITH INSTRUMENTS.

No pouring medicine down the throat. Principal offices No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Penn., and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING:

Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S principal Depot and Laboratory is at No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, where her "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY" has been thoroughly tested during the past eighteen months. Poor Richard's Eye Water has been before the public for four years, and has gained a reputation which words fail to express. The Metaphysical Discovery for the cure of the above diseases, has proved a perfect triumph. Thousands have been cured by it when all other remedies have failed. There are three distinct medicines in the discovery—one for the Eyes, one for the Ears, and one for the Scalp. These work in conjunction and strike at the root of all disease, utterly destroying the cause, thus lifting the whole machinery of the body to a higher state of mental and physical life. All cures attempted by instruments or medicines poured down the throat, aggravate disease and destroy the physical system. Thousands in this way suffer martyrdom, and are hastened to an untimely grave. When deafness or any head or throat diseases are aggravated by instruments, they take a stronger hold and firmer grip of the constitution in another form, as effects cannot die while the cause exists. There is but one legitimate cause for all disease, which springs from a law connected with the Eyes.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN, inheriting the power to trace effects to their first cause, confidently assures the world that her "Metaphysical Discovery" strikes at the root of all disease; there is but one root which thronges the human system with disease. The first effect is a stoppage connected with the eyes, which cuts off the salt fountain from the flesh; the flesh gets soft and mattery; this is the true cause of all impurities of the blood. No blood can be pure without the preservation of the flesh. This can only be accomplished through the use of my "Metaphysical Discovery." It opens every tube, gland and air passage, and sends forth the natural saltish fountain, designed by the Great Machinator for the preservation and working of the whole machinery.

READ MR. WILLIAM LEE'S TESTIMONY.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Jan. 30, 1864.

I, Mr. William Lee, of Gloucester, Camden county, N. J., do certify that my wife, Ellen, has been suffering severely with a complication of diseases for eight years. The first symptom of disease was a womb complaint, on its first appearance she was confined to her bed for seven weeks; diseases of various kinds set in one after another, till my wife was an entire wreck. She has been under the treatment of ten of the first physicians, all of whom failed to render her any relief, and she was fast sinking in the arms of death. It is more than four years since she was able to attend to household duties. I have been compelled to employ a housekeeper. We had given up doctoring as useless. Most providentially and through the blessing of God, my housekeeper went up to Kingsessing, Penn., to see her sister. She found that her sister's neighbor, John Richmond, had given up all work, and was at the point of death. He sent for Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery," had been restored to health and is at his work again. When my housekeeper returned, she told me the circumstances, and prevailed on me to write to Mr. Richmond, and ask him the particulars. I done so, and received an answer, which you will find at the bottom of my certificate.

We then sent for Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery," and my wife has used it faithfully, and the result is that the womb disease, which was so bad, is entirely gone. She can now do the work of her own house, which she has not done for many years. I consider that disease is fast leaving her system, and she is regaining her original health. Her eyes, which were so weak through all her affliction, are now clear and strong, and I unhesitatingly ascribe my wife's recovery from the jaws of death to Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery," and heartily recommend it to those who are suffering from any disease, as it must certainly strike at the root of all diseases. It has done so in my wife's case. Should any person wish to call on me in reference to the above, I am willing to see them personally or write to them if they desire.

WILLIAM S. LEE.

ANSWER OF JOHN RICHMOND, KINGSESSING, TO WM. LEE, OF GLOUCESTER, CAMDEN CO., N. J.

KINGSESSING, Sept. 29, 1863.

Mrs. LEE: Please to accept this as my testimony in behalf of Mrs. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery."

I was upwards of nine months afflicted with a severe pain in my head, ringing noise in my ears, deafness, and dimness of sight. I was forced to give up work entirely. I was under the treatment of several medical men, who did all they could to relieve me, but their medicines were of no avail. I was four times at the gates of death, and had made up my mind that death alone could end my misery.

On the ninth day of April a friend called on me and advised me to give Mrs. M. G. Brown a trial. After some hesitation I did so, and in less than three weeks I was at my work again, as well as ever I was in my life, and am still in the enjoyment of excellent health.

By the blessing of God, and Mrs. M. G. Brown's great "Metaphysical Discovery," I am once more enabled to earn my daily bread.

I am yours truly, with respect,

JOHN RICHMOND.

READ THE TESTIMONY OF MR. CHARLES VICK.

I, Charles Vick, of No. 80 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, do certify that my son Charles has been quite deaf for several years, with very offensive discharges from both ears, taken from scarlet fever. He was very fond of his books previous to his sickness, but after that did not care to look at them, and tied them up and put them away. He shunned society of every kind. In this state I took him to Mrs. M. G. Brown, of No. 25 Bond-st. I got her opinion and advice, and brought home with me her Metaphysical Discovery, and used it according to directions on the bottles. The result is, in a few days my son heard a drum on the street, which he could not before he became deaf. His hearing is returning; the offensive discharges have ceased; the noises have gone from his head, and, greatly to our surprise, he went and took down his books again, and seems to delight in them as formerly. I consider my son greatly benefitted, both mentally and physically, and heartily recommend Mrs. M. G. Brown's mode of treatment to all who are suffering.

A number of certificates from patients in New-York will shortly appear in the papers, or can be seen now at the office, No. 25 Bond-st.

WHAT WILLIAM WESLEY SAYS.

I, William Wesley, of Lodia, four miles from Newark, do certify that I have been troubled with a diseased eye for five years. I was six months at two infirmaries in New York, and left worse than when I went. I then went under the first eye doctor in Newark; but found my eye was going so fast, concluded I would be blind, and gave them all up till I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's wonderful cures in the paper, when I resolved to try once more. Going to No. 25 Bond-st., I procured the medicine, and now, after using it two weeks, I sit in Mrs. M. G. Brown's office a cured young man, overjoyed at my good fortune in the preservation of my eye. The second time I used the medicine I felt that the disease was giving, and that I had got the right medicine at last. I this day bring another young man with me, that he may be cured also, and I recommend all who suffer not to trifle five years as I did, but go right at once to No. 25 Bond-st. and get rid of their disease.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, IMPAIRED SIGHT, &c.

Three remarkable cures in one family, by Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physician and Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat, &c.

I, Henry Wicker, aged 78, No. 220 East 30th-st., New-York, do certify that I have been very deaf for a long time, but by the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery" my hearing has been entirely restored, so that I can now enjoy church service, &c., which I could not before.

I, Mrs. [illegible] Russell, a member of the same family, am now using Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery for catarrh, from which I have suffered many years. I find the catarrh fast disappearing, and at the same time it has restored to me the full use of one of my arms, which I had lost the entire use of for fourteen years.

I, Miss Elizabeth Russell, of the same family, do certify, that I have had chronic sore eyes from measles for twenty years, with a bad catarrh and cough, and was a martyr to neuralgia, the most painful kind, for seven years. In this condition, I called on Mrs. M. G. Brown, and procured her "Metaphysical Discovery," and the result is that my eyes are entirely restored. The cough, catarrh and neuralgia also are wholly gone. While using the remedies, I think I discharged from my breast and lungs fully two quarts of green and yellow matter, and I feel as if I had entered on a new existence. All our family feel grateful to God for the great benefit derived from Mrs. M. G. Brown's remedies, after being sufferers for so many years, and we most heartily recommend to all afflicted to try her remedies.

Mr. Wicker's family have kindly consented to see any one who may call on them.

I, John Hennell, of No. 103 West 40th-st., do certify that I have suffered from a child with deafness. I think I inherited it from my mother. For the past 17 years I have been very deaf in both ears. Of late I got so dizzy that I had to give up work. I procured Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery. It has brought me to my hearing. I can hear distinctly. I could not hear my watch tick for 17 years. I can hear the reading in the Bible class well. My dizziness is gone. I am like a new man. I recommend all to use this great medicine.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.

The "Metaphysical Discovery," with full directions for using, will be sent to any address on receipt of $5. Also the celebrated Poor Richard's "Eye Water" and "Scalp Renovator," each $1.

Address Mrs. M. G. Brown, No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, or No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¼ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor R. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co. have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing; so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. *In gratitude to God,* who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 60 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, Jr.,
No. 25 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.,
May 15, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,

GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

DR. H. ANDERS & Co.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully,

ROBERT REA.

The originals of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES KNOWN AS

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water or calcareous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women, or Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IT IS CERTAIN

TO HAVE THE

DESIRED EFFECT

IN ALL DISEASES

FOR WHICH

IT IS RECOMMENDED

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with

NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu,

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR

594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR

594 BROADWAY N. Y., OR

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1864. 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of F. M. Barrow to be remunerated for damages sustained by building of sewer through Broadway, corner of West Forty-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Judges of the Marine Court to have a Commissioner of Deeds appointed for said court.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Jaques—

Remonstrance of owners of property on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, near Eighth avenue, against the passage of any resolution interfering with or discontinuing the construction of sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of property-owners of the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, to have erected a market on the land belonging to the City, bounded by Avenue C and East River and Sixteenth and Seventeenth-streets, known as the Lowber property.

Which was referred to the Committee on Markets.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Peter Nugent, for redress and reimbursement for taxes paid erroneously.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Petition of L. D. Gale, asking an examination of his proposed neutralizing, disinfecting and rendering innocuous decaying animal matter.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of property-owners in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, for a sewer in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of citizens, recommending Mackey's Patent Clamp for burst hose.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

BILL.

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of W. W. Wetmore, amounting to $100 for fitting up Election District polls of the Sixth Aldermanic District.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, also curb and gutter-stone be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street, between First avenue and the East River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter-stones set, and sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide, through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the lease of the small slip at the foot of Christopher-street, on south side of Pier number fifty-one, North River, now under lease for the term of one year from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be transferred to, and invested in the name of, the Association of Amateur Rowing Clubs, and that the sum of six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated in furtherance of said object, to be taken from the appropriation for Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That Maiden-lane be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to apply to the Legislature for authority to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to pay and redeem the Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds, payable November first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and for the moneys so borrowed to issue other bonds of said corporation, payable November first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed forthwith to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder for the printing to be done for the Common Council and the departments of the City Government; also for the stationery to be furnished the same during the remainder of the current year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Stationery.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the Finance Committee of this board be directed to forthwith prepare and report a suitable memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying the reimbursement to the Corporation of the City of New-York of the balance of principal and interest due on account of the sum of one million dollars advanced for the equipment and transportation of volunteers under the Ordinance of April twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Broadway, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter-stone set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That, if the Board of Aldermen concur, a special committee of five from each board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington—the Twenty-second of February—and that the sum of —— dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be authorized and directed to procure a stand of colors for the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, now organizing for three years or during the war, being one of the City regiments, and one of the first regiments in the field.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Daniel Bensen (assignee) for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by John Jennings in consequence of a fire adjoining his premises in Ninety-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account, the same having passed both Boards of the Common Council, and was approved by His Honor the Mayor, but the Comptroller refused to pay on account of its not having received the required number of votes in the Board of Councilmen.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William K. Hinman, Acting Treasurer, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, the same being a donation to the Trustees of the church corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue, to refund them amount paid for an assessment against said church for the opening of Madison-avenue between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth streets, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman McGrath—

Whereas by an order, number five hundred and forty-six, dated December nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, issued by the War Department, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers (and known as the Stanton Legion) was broken up, and the officers and non-commissioned officers mustered out of the service, and the men distributed to other regiments; and,

Whereas, This regiment was raised and organized in this City, and has received a flag from this Corporation for its distinguished services in battle, and has been particularly distinguished for its efficiency, discipline, gallantry and devotion, and, as a representative regiment of this City, we have reason to be proud of its glorious conduct; and,

Whereas, The mustering out of service of the officers and non-commissioned officers, depriving them of sharing in the future perils and glories of the war in which they have so often and so generously braved the storm of battle, acts unjustly and creates discouragement and discontent with gallant officers and men; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the policy of the General Government of breaking up old and honored regiments is deemed prejudicial to the service, prevents recruiting, and is a wrong to the officers and men, and to be discountenanced in the future conduct of the war, and hereby request the revocation of said Order No. 546, and the restoration of said regiment to its unity and integrity of rank and file, as an act of justice to tried and brave soldiers, and that a copy of the foregoing be sent to the President of the United States and to the Honorable Secretary of War.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be authorized to accept the bell in Macdougal-street bell tower, of ten thousand eight hundred pounds, under the contract made by him with E. R. King, and that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to pay for the same under the said contract, at the contract price.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is authorized to draw his warrant in favor of George S. Welsh, Treasurer, for the sum of three hundred and fourteen dollars, for loss sustained by Hose Company number Thirty-five, in having their house destroyed by fire on —— of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That Avenue A, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space [illegible] four feet wide, through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, be curbed and guttered, also the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That low and sunken lots on Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Brandon, or his assigns, for the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, together with interest on the said amount from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, until the said amount shall be paid, for silk colors furnished to the City Volunteer Regiments, by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and ordered to be paid or, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment, by resolution adopted by the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, but on which the Comptroller declines payment, for the reason that each regiment was not duly specified in such resolutions, the said colors having been presented on behalf of the City, to the following New-York Volunteer Regiments, who have all replied through the Colonel or officer in command of each regiment, in terms of praise and thanks to the Common Council, for the kind remembrance of the City to its volunteer soldiers while at the seat of war:

1st Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	73d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
5th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	74th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
6th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	78th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
[illegible] Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	79th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
7th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	82d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
8th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	83d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
9th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	88th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
10th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	90th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
12th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	95th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
15th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	99th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
17th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	102d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
20th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	103d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
25th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	119th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
28th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	127th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
31st Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	131st Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
32d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	132d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
36th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	133d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
37th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	139th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
38th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	145th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
39th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	155th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
40th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	158th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
41st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	162d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
42d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	164th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
45th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	165th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
46th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	170th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
47th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	173d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
48th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	174th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
51st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	175th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
52d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	176th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
54th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	178th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
57th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	1st Regt. Art. N. Y. S. Vols.
58th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	2d Regt. Art. N. Y. S. Vols.
59th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	5th Regt. Art. N. Y. S. Vols.
61st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	1st Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
62d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	2d Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
63d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	4th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
65th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	5th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
66th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	6th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
68th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	7th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
69th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.	12th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
69th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	13th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
70th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	14th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
71st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	1st Regt. Eng. N. Y. S. Vols.
73d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	Marine Art. N. Y. S. Vols.

Independent corps of Light Infantry, (Les Enfants Perdu,) and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, certified to by the Committee on National Affairs that the same is correct.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the use of this Chamber be and the same is hereby granted to the use of the Superior Court, General term, (without jury,) for one week from this date.

Councilman Hagerty moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Law Department.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Shaefer, Cook, Brandon, Fitzgerald, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty, Repper, Koster, Russell—5.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Second-street, between Avenues C and D, in front of the First German Methodist Episcopal Church, numbers two hundred and fifty-two and two hundred and fifty-four, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Gross—

Whereas, Irregularities have occurred in the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds by the Common Council of the City of New-York, more Commissioners having been appointed for said City than were authorized by the Legislature of this State, and it being impossible to correct these irregularities; and

Whereas, The present commissioners, although some of them were irregularly appointed, continue to act until their successors be appointed; and it is beyond the power of said Common Council either to designate the commissioners irregularly appointed or to deprive them of their power of acting as such commissioners; and

Whereas, Titles to real estate are greatly affected by said irregularities, and it is essential for the accommodation of this community that additional commissioners should be appointed; therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby instructed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New-York for the passage of an act to legalize the official acts of the Commissioners of Deeds appointed for the City and County of New-York by the Common Council of said City; and also to authorize the appointment of additional Commissioners of Deeds, not to exceed five hundred in number, including those already appointed.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying E. E. Johnson and William H. Allen for expenses incurred at the reception of Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks in avenue A, at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also, those on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Committee on Public Health.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Haggerty moved to take from the table the veto message of His Honor the Mayor of resolution appointing sundry persons Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was carried.

The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor (the Mayor) (two-thirds of all the members voting in favor thereof) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman McGrath moved to discharge the Committee on Belgian Pavement from the further consideration of report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, in favor of adopting resolution that West-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hoboken-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, on both sides of the railroad track, one-half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up and considering General Order Fifty, being an ordinance from Board of Aldermen for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the Army of the Union.

Which was carried.

The ordinance was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The President here named, as the Special Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen to make arrangements for the suitable celebration of Washington's birthday:

Councilmen Brice, Keenan, McGrath, Gross, Houghtalin.

The President also named, as the Special Committee under resolution adopted at last meeting relative to railroads in this City:

Councilmen Hagerty, Fitzgerald, Repper.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Excelsior Engine Company number Two, to attend their Fourth Annual Ball, at Irving Hall, February ten.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to making transfers of appropriations, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of various returning regiments from the seat of war.

Which was received, and the resolution attached thereto adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Hougtalin, Haviland McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Shaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting Treasury balance, Jan. 31.

Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, relative to an ordinance for the better sanitary regulation of tenement houses.

Councilman Gross moved that the communication be received, and the Clerk of the Board directed to transmit a copy of it to Dr. Sayre, the Resident Physician, with request that he will assist the Corporation Counsel in the preparation of such ordinance.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fiftieth-street, from the present sewer in said street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway, to connect with the sewer in Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that permission be and the same is hereby given to Bennett, Vail & Company, number three hundred and thirty-six Broadway, to keep show case in front of their premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open that portion of Ninetieth-street, where not already open, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Ninetieth-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street-Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth avenue to the Harlem River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that permission be granted to the property-owners in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to regulate and grade the same at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution, That Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay the whole expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution, That the sidewalks on west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and in Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Hagerty—2.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the board do now adjourn.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Thursday, eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Thomas Harper, to be relieved from an erroneous assessment for flagging and setting curb and gutter-stones in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second-avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Remonstrance of property owners in Fifty-ninth-street, near the Eighth-avenue, against the discontinuing of a sewer in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman McKnight—

Claim of Dennis Doane, Keeper of Stuyvesant-square, for duty performed in said square on Sundays from the last day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Claim of Timothy Collins, keeper of Stuyvesant-square, for duty performed in said square on Tuesdays from July eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McMahon—

Bill of Longshoremen Mutual Benevolent Society for music furnished on the occasion of the funeral of General Corcoran.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of John McBoey for fitting up poll for the Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Bill of Edmund Jones and Company, for printing and stationery furnished the Committee on National Affairs during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Mr. Rushman, of number one hundred and fifty-three Spring-street, to place a wooden image in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of Eugene Sullivan, for amount of salary for the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, as an attendant in the Second District Court, and charge the same to appropriation for District Courts.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, a resolution was adopted to lay a crosswalk from number eighty-one West-street to the Marine Chapel, the number designated in said resolution being a clerical error. Therefore,

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from number eighty-five West-street across said street to the Marine Chapel, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby requested to inform this board why the contract for regulating and grading Forty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, has not been completed in accordance with the terms of said contract.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and are hereby directed to lay a crosswalk opposite the lower entrance of the Saint James Roman Catholic Church, in James-street, near Madison-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized, to sell at public auction, in accordance with the provision of the charter, all Jersey franchises, wharves, piers and slips, the leases of which have expired or may hereafter expire; and also all improved real estate belonging to the City which is at present unoccupied and yielding no revenue to the City Treasury.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the compensation of the Engrossing Clerk of the Board of Aldermen be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, to be paid monthly in lieu of fees, as heretofore, the said compensation in salary to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property-owners benefited thereby to pay one-half the cost thereof, the remainder by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That all ordinances or resolutions conflicting with the provisions of this resolution and ordinance are hereby repealed.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby requested to report to this board, as early as practicable, a statement of the valuation of the ground occupied as sites for the different public markets in this City not included in his communication to this board of the twenty-ninth ultimo, the amount of rents and other income received from each of such markets, with the source of the same for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the expense of each for lighting, cleaning and repairing during one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in separate items; the amount of salaries and wages paid to the different classes of officers and men employed at each, and also the valuation of all the buildings in the City owned and occupied as public markets, and all items of indebtedness on either of such buildings or their sites, or upon ground bought as sites for, but not yet occupied for market purposes.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of the Christian Chapel in Seventeenth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

INVITATIONS.

Invitation to attend the fourth annual ball of Excelsior Engine Company number Two.

Which was accepted.

Invitation to attend the annual ball of Company B, Twelfth Regiment New-York State National Guard, on the coming anniversary of the birth of Washington, at the City Assembly Rooms.

Which was accepted.

Invitation to attend the first annual soiree of the First Ward John Fox Association, at the City Assembly Rooms, on Monday evening, February fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, adverse to claim of Thomas Brady for remission of penalty and for pay for extra work for building a sewer in Cortlandt-street from Grand-street to East River.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, to connect with sewer in Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of Board of Aldermen presented a report in favor of rebuilding and widening Pier Forty-six North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen presented a report in favor of paving Forty-first-street, from the Sixth to the Eighth avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen presented a report in favor of paving Thirty-eighth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment for extending Madison-avenue.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting an apportionment of assessment for building a sewer in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting a statement of Treasury balance, February six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, nominating —— Foley, to be Assistant Health Warden of the Sixth Ward, in place of James Rooney, and Daniel Leamy to be Health Warden of the Fourth Ward, in place of James Casey.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting a statement from the Board of Supervisors relative to the City expenditures for equipping and forwarding troops.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from the Seaman's Bank for Savings, transmitting their annual report for 1863.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to ferry franchise.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that when the board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on next Tuesday, the sixteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Tredwell & Jarmon, number One hundred and twenty Fulton-street, to display goods in front of their premises, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed forthwith to remove the pump and cover the well over on the northwest corner of Sheriff and Broome streets, the same being at the present time in a dangerous condition.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Preamble, reciting that by an order (Number Five Hundred and Forty-six), dated December ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, issued by the War Department, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, and known as the "Stanton Legion," was broken up, and the officers and non-commissioned officers mustered out of the service, and the men distributed to other regiments that the regiment was raised and organized in this City, and has received a flag from this corporation for its distinguished services in battle, and has been particularly distinguished for its efficiency, discipline, gallantry, and devotion, and as a representative regiment of this City we have reason to be proud of its glorious conduct; that the mustering out of service of the officers and non-commissioned officers, depriving them of the future perils and glories of the war, in which they have so often and so generously braved the storm of battle, acts unjustly and creates discouragement and discontent with gallant officers and men, with resolution that, in the opinion of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the policy of the General Government of breaking up old and honored regiments is deemed prejudicial to the service, prevents recruiting, and is wrong to the officers and men, and to be discountenanced in the future conduct of the war, and hereby request the revocation of said order number five hundred and forty-six, and the restoration of said regiment to its unity and integrity of rank and file as an act of justice to tried and brave soldiers, and that a copy of the foregoing be sent to the President of the United States and to the Honorable Secretary of War.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third-avenue, be laid and relaid where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That, if the Board of Aldermen concur, a Special Committee of Five from each Board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the celebrating the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of the immortal Washington—the twenty-second day of February—and that the sum of —— dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in.

And the President appointed Aldermen Jones, Ryers, McMahon, Farley and Ottiwell as such Committee on the part of this Board.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that it stood adjourned until next Tuesday, the sixteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1864. 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Petition of property-owners relative to an assessment for a sewer in the First-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fiftieth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, for remission of assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William McDonald, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount in full for funeral expenses of the late Colonel H. F. O'Brien, who was killed during the July riots while in the discharge of his duty, and charge the same to the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have a culvert built on the southwesterly corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to procure a suitable badge for the members of the Common Council, and if the Board of Aldermen concur, the Committee on Arts and Sciences of both branches of the Common Council be and are hereby constituted a Joint Committee for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of this resolution.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Mrs. J. D. Bliss to display a small sign in front of her premises, number one hundred and fifty East Thirty-fifth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to continue the bridge stone on the westerly side of Broadway, from Forty-third-street on a direct line to a point between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That a basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Allen and Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners on the line of said improvement to pay one-half the expense, and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Sixty-seventh-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Lawrence-street, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, one hundred feet west of Ninth-avenue, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk of Arrears, for the sum of twelve hundred and eight dollars and seventy-three cents, together with interest; the said amount to be applied in payment of assessment levied on the property corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, known as the Northeastern Dispensary, for paving Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to S. Fleming, to exhibit a show-case in front of his premises, number Eighty-three Chatham-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Fifteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-six, to be within the following boundaries: the Bowery, Bond-street, Broadway and Great Jones-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby requested to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Lawrence-street, opened forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Brandon—

Whereas, Designing persons have falsely represented to some of the returned volunteer soldiers belonging to New-York City Regiments, and others, that the families of such soldiers, residing in this City and County will be entitled to share or participate in the benefits of the "Ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union," should such soldiers re-enlist in any regiment to be credited to any of the neighboring counties; and

Whereas, In consequence of such misrepresentations many soldiers, belonging heretofore to New-York City Regiments, have reenlisted in other counties, in order to receive increased bounties, under the impression that the aid afforded heretofore by the authorities of this City will be continued to the families of such soldiers; and

Whereas, Justice alike to the City of New-York and the families of its volunteer soldiers, imperatively demands that measures should at once be taken to prevent the repetition of such disreputable practices, which tend to defeat the objects contemplated by the passage of the ordinance in question, namely, encouraging enlistments in this City, by providing for the families of volunteers during the continuance of the war; and

Whereas, The wording of the eighth section of the said ordinance, being ambiguous, advantage is taken of the circumstances by such designing persons to induce the returned volunteers, and others, to enlist elsewhere than in the City of New-York; be it therefore

Resolved, That section eight of the "ordinance to provide for a continuation of the aid, heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the army of the Union," approved February nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

"SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making the application, a resident of this City, and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as shall *enlist in, or be credited to, the City and County of New-York*, and shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison, excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or diseases contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as if the soldier were in actual service. Nor shall relief be allowed to the family of any soldier who belongs to the Invalid Corps, unless such soldier is counted and allowed on the quota of the City of New-York, under the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated October seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three."

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and hereby is authorized and directed to cause the foregoing preamble and resolution to be published in the principal newspapers published in this City until the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to James Curry to erect an awning in front of his premises, number five hundred and forty Ninth-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full for bill of refreshments, trimming room, &c., furnished for the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Skuse for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse, cart and harness from the dumping-ground foot of Roosevelt-street, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Sixteenth Regiment, Foster's Artillery, New-York Volunteers.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Twenty-third-Street Ferry Company, for the sum of forty-five dollars, being for ferriage of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State National Guard, on the occasion of the funeral of General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be authorized to procure a stand of colors for the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, now organizing for three years or during the war, being one of the City regiments, and one of the first regiments in the field.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure for the use of the Ninety-third Regiment New-York State National Guard, a stand of regimental colors, at an expense not to exceed three hundred dollars, such amount to be charged to the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, to flag northeast corner of Tenth avenue and Forty-fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, to curb, and so forth, Seventy-second-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, to flag sidewalks, and so forth, in Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets to flag, and so forth, south side of Forty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots on east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads to flag, and so forth, Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag Broadway, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement to pave Third-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement to pave Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Forty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution relative to Special Committee to make arrangements for the Celebration of the Birthday of Washington:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution appointing a Special Committee to make arrangements for the Celebration of the approaching Anniversary of the Birthday of Washington, I return, that the same may be adopted in a form less liable to objection.

The resolution gives the committee full power to create liabilities, yet contains no appropriation to defray the expenses which may be incurred, and without such a specific appropriation, no expenditures can, in my judgment, be legally made.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

In connection therewith Councilman Webster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That if the Board of Aldermen concur, a Special Committee of five be appointed from each Board to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington, the twenty-second day of February, and that the sum of seven thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor; such amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received to attend the first annual soiree of the First Ward John Fox Association, at the City Assembly Rooms, February fifteen.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Howard Engine Company, number Thirty-four, to attend the twenty-seventh annual ball of Howard Engine Company, number Thirty-four, at the Apollo Rooms, February fifteen.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Eagle Steam Fire-engine Company number Thirteen, to attend their annual invitation ball, at the Apollo Rooms, February eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of John McCoey, for fitting up poll for the Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Mr. Rushman, of number one hundred and fifty-three Spring-street, to place a wooden image in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be and are hereby directed to lay a crosswalk opposite the lower entrance of the Saint James' Roman Catholic Church, in James-street, near Madison-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized to sell at public auction, in accordance with the provision of the charter of the City, all ferry franchises, wharves, piers and slips, the leases of which have expired or may hereafter expire; and also all improved real estate belonging to the City which is at present unoccupied and yielding no revenue to the City Treasury.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of the Christian Chapel in Seventeenth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be requested to inform this board why the contract for regulating and grading Forty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, has not been completed in accordance with the terms of said contract.

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Brice called up General Order, Number Fifty-four, being a resolution relative to [illegible] Bonds.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen [illegible] Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution that the sunken lots numbers three hundred and forty-eight and three hundred and fifty, West Forty-eighth-street, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Brice called up General Order Fifty-two, being a report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with ordinance to provide for the payment of the interest on a portion of the City debt, and the redemption of the principal thereof, due and payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, &c.

Councilman Jaques moved that said ordinance be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved to strike out from the ordinance the last provisions of section three, in regard to the Union Defence Bonds.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman Jaques moved that the ordinance be considered item by item.

Which was lost.

The ordinance was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Keenan moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, fifteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, [illegible] ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—[illegible] impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, [illegible] the most certain, speedy and only efficacious remedies in the world, guaranteed a perfect cure, or no charge, in three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and 38 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are you subject to this soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure; a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M. D., 699 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 137½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

OLD DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS are nature's own remedy. Many have ruined their health from using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. Unfortunate friend, if you are suffering from that soul, mind and body-destroying disease, procure the Specific Drops immediately. In gonorrhoea, gleet, etc., no matter how obstinate your case may be, the Old Doctor's Remedy is as sure to cure as the sun rises and sets. Sold at No. 41 Division-st., New-York, one block from the Bowery. Price $1; sent to any address on receipt of price.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Inclose stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board and nursing. Thiers' Imperial Monthly Pills, for debility, irregularities, etc., is a scientific, safe and certain compound, in strict accordance with the French codex, and wholly distinct from the noxious trash of midwives and quacks. Price $1 and $5. Relief guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N.B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 211 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Office of Vermilye & Co., Bankers, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:
The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7-30 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Jan. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

Office of the Columbian (Marine) Insurance Co., Corner of Wall and Nassau sts., New-York, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862 ... $249,896 17
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863 ... 3,002,386 [illegible]
Total amount of premiums ... $3,252,256 70
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments ... $2,880,682 08
Losses paid during the year ... $1,631,150 50
Reinsurance, expenses, State and Government taxes ... 294,633 19 — 1,925,773 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c. ... $1,107,062 39 [illegible]
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862 ... 117 60 — 1,107,182 01
Reserve for estimated claims unadjusted and other contingencies ... 441,209 48

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided ... $665,964 [illegible]
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 22, 1864 ... 266,624 60 — 426,339 73
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital ... 37,305 39
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue ... 1,747 29
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent. ... 118,909 60
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 25 per cent.
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes ... 1,313 [illegible]
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent. ... 255,000 00
Undivided Balance ... $403 [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:
United States, New-York City and other Stocks ... $826,275 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities ... 714,902 [illegible]
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand ... 651,517 51
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes ... 1,413,870 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company ... 30,875 44
Total amount of Assets ... $3,140,880 [illegible]

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER. } Committee.

Jan. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	E. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. E. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
E. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN,

E. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. H. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

in Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. U. S. SECURITIES of all issues, purchased and for sale. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. New-York, Feb. 4, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 25 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEYLERT & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., BANKERS & BROKERS. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

EDWARD KING offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. No. 50½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at [illegible] P. M. on Monday the [illegible] inst., and will be reopened [illegible] A. M. on the [illegible] inst. Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books. [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 29 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL ALL PAID IN, $500,000.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES, $585,058 63.

CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks,) CASH IN BANK, &c., &c.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company and of the insured will permit.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863 ... $8,314,399 83
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863 ... 1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums ... $10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863 ... $7,597,666 [illegible]
Losses paid during the same period ... 3,835,551 04
Returns of premiums and expenses ... 1,062,967 42

The Company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks ... $3,492,631 20
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise ... 1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages ... 123,700 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ... 104,064 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable ... 3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank ... 744,818 88
Total amount of Assets ... $9,263,840 25

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. *The certificates to be produced at the time of payment*, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to ... $14,328,660
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 ... 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years ... $16,958,660
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash ... 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 ... $5,268,670

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million, one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, *of the City of New-York, Trustees.*

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said *Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged* for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 31 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 27 William-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1863.

Office Lafayette Fire Insurance Co., No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec'ty.

Office of Chicago and Alton Railroad, Chicago, Feb. 6, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1864.
The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
Office of Chicago and Alton R. R. Co., Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Feb. 11, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Cyrus Curtiss,
Thomas C. Chardavoyne,	Henry F. Spaulding,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Edmund M. Young,
Richard Irvin,	George Mosle,
Francis Hall,	Thomas F. Youngs,
John Bullard, Jr.,	Hugh N. Camp,
William Chamberlain,	George Moke.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT No. 12 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., punctually. Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds wanted, by LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 32 Wall-st., over City Bank.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to WARREN C. BROWN, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 170 Broadway.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfactory guaranteed. Refer to E. F. Sprague, No. 29 Park-row; Thos. H. Smith, [illegible]; Wheeler & Morgan, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 38 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
OFFICE, No. 44 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863 ... $8,913,852 94

RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.

For Premiums, viz.:		
Originals	$279,023 13	
Renewals	1,100,708 79	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	622,976 82	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,264 56

DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death	$444,626 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 [illegible]	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,809 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,773 35	
Paid Annuities	12,157 20	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23	
Paid Commissions	85,053 20	
Paid Taxes	36,946 22	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,788 [illegible]	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	50,329 93	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	33,024 95	975,060 78
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,204 [illegible]

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,449 67	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,400,754 20	
United States Stocks	4,370,263 56	
Real Estate	407,612 79	
Balance due from Agents	12,134 [illegible]	$10,079,[illegible]
Add,		
Interest accrued		$126,32[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of transmission		20,0[illegible]
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)		200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,384,675 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year		$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	3,343	$8,894,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044	45,778,065
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,391,490
Net increase during year	2,063	8,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,637,891

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L. E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAM'L. M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
W. SMITH BROWN,	E. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863 ... $159,811 87
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive ... 702,903 00
Total amount of marine premiums ... $862,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above ... $781,967 19
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period ... 411,264 46
Return premiums ... $67,067 21
The Company has the following assets:
Cash in bank ... $116,846 43
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks ... 702,769 03
Loans on stocks, drawing interest ... 101,936 29 — $921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable ... 234,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums ... 72,003 [illegible]
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ... 33,777 81
Total assets ... $1,263,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK E. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,	L. F. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

Bank Department, Albany, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 40 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., [illegible] and 221 Water-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.
Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 16th inst.
Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

Office Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 18th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of Yonkers & New-York Fire Insurance Co., No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Ocean Bank, New-York, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

Office of Security Fire Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand. By order. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

Naugatuck Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Bridgeport, Ct., Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Four per cent., free from Government Tax, payable 15th instant, to which date the transfer book will be closed.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co., New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.
DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business *intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying* and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.
ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOS. A. MASSETT, } General Partners.
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Special Partner.
Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

DAVID HAVILAND WITHDRAWS THIS day from our firm.
HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership with his son, CHARLES EDWARD HAVILAND, under the firm name of HAVILAND & CO., will continue, as heretofore, the porcelain business at Limoges, France. All orders for the United States must come through our friends, HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO., of New-York.
DAVID HAVILAND, by Charles Edward Haviland, Attorney.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1864.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 46 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.
EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE—SMITH & RICE, HAVING ADMITTED BARNOR B. HAGERMAN and ARCHIBALD L. HYATT as partners, will continue the business as *heretofore at No. 122 Fulton-st., and Nos. 418, 420, and 422* Broadway, under the firm of SMITH, RICE & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of receiving plans for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway. Parties having plans for the same are respectfully requested to appear before the committee, or if not convenient for them to do so, can communicate with the Secretary of the committee.
All persons interested in the resolution presented to the committee to flag sidewalks on south side of Thirty-eighth-st., between Broadway and Seventh-avenue; also, to pave Twenty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, with Belgian pavement, are invited to be present without further notice.
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the Committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet on SATURDAY, the thirteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The Commandants of the Fifty-first, One Hundred and Twentieth, Sixty-eighth and Fifty-eighth Regiments of New-York Volunteers are requested to appear, together with the other commands of the regiments arrived in the City, for the purpose of making arrangements to give them a suitable entertainment.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS.

Navy Department, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Feb. 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 13th February inst., for five thousand pairs grained leather boots.
The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grained leather, sewed with a square awl. All the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond in every respect with the sample to be found at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.
The same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard at the rate of one thousand pairs every ten days, first delivery to be made within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and these to undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, Feb. 2, 1864.

$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until the 29th inst., at noon, for the purchase of two hundred thousand dollars Michigan War Loan Bonds, being a part of one million of dollars authorized to be issued by "An act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 16, 1861.
The bonds will be for one thousand dollars each, with coupons for seven per cent. interest, payable half yearly in the City of New-York. No bid will be entertained for less than the par value of the bonds. The bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1864, and the accumulated interest to the time of delivery will be added to the amount of the bond. These bonds are by law exempt from taxation.
J. OWEN, Treasurer State Michigan.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: In 2d-av., from [illegible] to 51st-st., with crosswalks from 43d to 79th st.; also in [illegible], between 2d and 4th avs. Blank forms for the bids and all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, [illegible] } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, Jan. [illegible], 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.
Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."
Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ———
(Date) ———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at — per bushel of 56 pounds.
— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at — per bushel of 32 pounds.
— tons of baled Hay, at — per ton of 2,000 pounds.
— tons of baled Straw, at — per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the — day of —, 186 , and to be completed on or before the — day of —, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant, ———

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, *residents of* ———, in the *County of* ———, *and State of* ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

Medical Purveyor's Office, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 25th, for furnishing Ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.
The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed, at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.
Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.
Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—150 tons.
Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.
Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near
Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 800 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 150 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.
All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:
at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely, at
tons, at $— per ton.
The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.
Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.
Signed. — —

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:
$— cts. per hundred pounds.
The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.
Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.
Signed. — —

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.
A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.
An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.
The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $4,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.
Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.
The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.
HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School number Eight, in Grand-street in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, number Ninety-four Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HENRY SCHIEL,
GEORGE DUROCHE,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY. } Committee.
Dated New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.

Forage Department, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York City.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
A. C. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 2 [illegible] Broadway, New-York, Feb. 3, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 19th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Uniform Coats, Infantry.
Uniform Coats, Artillery.
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry.
Uniform Jackets, Artillery.
Trousers, Footmen's.
Trousers, Horsemen's.
Great Coats, Footmen's.
Great Coats, Horsemen's.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Drawers, knit.
Shirts, Cotton and Wool Flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India-Rubber.
Ponchos, India-Rubber.
Forage Caps.
Uniform Hats, trimmed.
Bootees, sewed.
Bootees, pegged.
Boots, sewed.
Boots, pegged.
Leather Stocks.
Great Coat Straps.
Brass Letters.
Brass Numbers.
Worsted Sashes.
Brass Scales for N. C. S.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants.
Chevrons, Hospital Steward.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, (Infantry,) Sergeant-Major, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, (Artillery,) Sergeant-Major, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, (Cavalry,) Sergeant-Major, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Wall Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
Wall Tent Poles, sets.
Common Tent Poles, sets.
Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Hospital Tent Pins, small.
Shelter Tents.
Wall Tent Pins, large.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Iron Pots.
Mess Pans.
Pick Axes.
Pick Axe Handles.
Felling Axes.
Felling Axe Handles.
Axe Slings.
Camp Hatchets.
Camp Hatchet Handles.
Hatchet Slings.
Spades.
Shovels.
Bed Sacks, double.
Bed Sacks, single.
Mosquito Bars, double.
Mosquito Bars, single.
Stable Frocks.
Engineer Overalls.
National Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Cavalry Standards.
Camp Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Guidons.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag-Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flag-Halliards.
Knapsacks complete.
Haversacks complete.
Canteens (tin, covered) complete, with Straps.
Bugles, with extra mouthpieces.
Trumpets, with extra crooks.
Bugle Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Drums complete.
Drum-Heads, Batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Stick Carriages.
Drum Cases.
Fifes, B, C and D.
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Target-Practice Books.
Sky Blue Kersey, ¾ or 6-4.
Dark Blue Coat Cloth.
Sky Blue Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Scarlet Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Dark Blue Cotton and Wool Flannel, Twilled, 54 inches.
White Cotton and Wool Flannel, 31 inches.
Canton Flannel, 27 inches.
Heavy Coat Canvas, (for overcoats,) 36 inches.
Coat Canvas, (for body coats,) 24 inches.
Cotton Drills, unbleached, ¾.
Cotton Muslin, unbleached, 36 inches.
Black Twilled Silesia, 36 inches.
Black Alpaca.
Brown Holland.
Button-Hole Twist.
Black (machine) Silk, "A."
Black Sewing Silk, (skeins,) "B."
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 35.
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 30.
Black Linen Thread, (skeins,) 40.
Basting Cotton, 50-yard spools.
Yellow Cotton (machine) Thread, 200-yard spools.
Scarlet Cotton (machine) Thread, 200-yard spools.
Coat Buttons.
Vest Buttons.
Shirt Buttons.
Suspender Buttons.
Hooks and Eyes.
Wadding, cotton.
Worsted Lace, yellow, 1½, ½ and ⅜ inch.
Worsted Lace, scarlet, 1½, ½ and ⅜ inch.
Worsted Lace, sky blue, 1½, ½ and ⅜ inch.
Worsted Lace, dark blue, 1½, ½ and ⅜ inch.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles *which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of* which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.
Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.
All bids must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D'y Qr. M. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand horses, of the following description, viz.:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (2,000) two thousand horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five (5) and eight (8) years of age, of dark colors, free from all defects, and well broken to harness, compactly built, and to weigh not less than one thousand one hundred (1,100) pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and Post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.
If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the horses proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.
Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.
No mares will be received.
The horses must be delivered in this City within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.
Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.
These horses will be awarded in lots of (200) two hundred each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.
The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.
D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.